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IMPEACHMENT.

Conclusion of Mr. Bingham's Argument for the Prosecution.

The Spectators Applaud and the Galleries are Cleared.

The Case Submitted for Final Judgment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6.

The attendance in the Senate to-day was fully equal to that of yesterday, which is all that need be said of it. The scene, however, was of much deeper interest, for every one had come to hear Mr. BINGHAM's peroration—to hear him impale the recusant President upon the loftiest pinnacle of his scathing eloquence. Every head bent to catch this final argument, for he had promised to finish before recess. He opened by taking up the question of the repeal of the acts of 1789 and 1825, by the act 1863 and 1867, and showing that, being repealed, the removal of Mr. STANTON, during a session of the Senate, was not only a violation of the Constitution but the *ad interim* appointment of Gen. THOMAS was a violation of the act of 1867. He next argued the question of the President's term, and help that it was fixed by the language of the Constitution to be four years, and that it could not be changed to suit the change in the incumbent of the office, and that the language of the Tenure of Office Act interpreted the phrase in this manner. Passing on, he commented with much severity upon the President's answer and the assertion of Mr. NELSON that the House had no constitutional right to impeach and the Senate no constitutional right to try him, saying that it could only be regarded at least as indication that the President arrogantly reserved the right not to abide by the decision of this Court if it did not please him. In reference to the tenth article he said the language of the President, in his speeches, came within the Sedition act of 1798, which, though odious to many, was an act never declared unconstitutional, and still standing on the statute books unchallenged. Of the charges in the eleventh article the President was clearly proved guilty. He had, as proved by his correspondence with Gov. PARSONS, conspired to prevent the execution of the legislation of Congress. Then, drawing to a conclusion, he recapitulated in rapid and eloquent array, the offences with which the President stands charged, reminded the Senate that it is now asked that one guilty man shall be justified in usurpations, in denial of which the nation had sacrificed 500,000 lives when demanded by the people of eleven States; asked Senators to remember that obedience to law is the peace of nations and the salvation of the people, and that the boast of Americans is that law is the supreme safety of the State.

Mr. BINGHAM then drew an eloquent and striking parallel between the crimes and usurpations which resulted in the dethronement of JAMES II and those wherewith ANDREW JOHNSON stands charged, and asked if JAMES lost his kingdom for his offences, should not ANDREW be deposed from his high office for his. In conclusion, Mr. BINGHAM demanded, with great feeling and impressive eloquence, in the name of the people, "the conviction of this accused President who stands guilty before God and man of the high crimes and misdemeanors of which he stands impeached."

APPLAUSE IN THE GALLERIES.

As his voice fell, the galleries, which had listened with intense interest to his closing words, broke forth in a burst of tumultuous applause, lasting several seconds, men rising to their feet and clapping their hands, and women waving their handkerchiefs. It was the first applause of the trial, an inspired, involuntary and noble tribute to the eloquence of advocate and the worth of his cause. But it transgressed the rules of the Senate, and Mr. GRIMES, in an angry voice, demanded that the order be enforced and the galleries cleared. The Chief Justice gave the order, but the gallery only looked on with incredulous wonder and did not move. GARRETT DAVIS piped out his demand that the rule be enforced and Chief Justice again gave the order. The galleries stood still, and some few hisses. Mr. CAMERON made an appeal in their behalf, and was called to order by GRIMES. Mr. TRUMBULL asked that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest those guilty of any disturbance, but the Chief Justice declined to entertain the suggestion. The galleries still manifested reluctance to move, when Mr. SHERMAN said they did not seem to understand that the order was intended to be enforced, and asked that all business be suspended until it had been complied with.

THE GALLERIES CLEARED.

The people now understanding that they were to be punished for an involuntary infraction of the rules, turned and passed into the corridors, with sarcastic good nature and the utmost good order, illustrating anew the virtue claimed for the American people by Mr. BINGHAM, of respect for and fealty to law. Many lingered in the lobbies, commenting on the scene, and waiting for the reopening of the doors, which was soon expected. Diplomats, reporters and all were cleared out, it being the first time in the history of the Senate that the reporters' gallery has been cleared. The Chief Justice afterward stated that he did not intend that the reporters should be ordered out, but he gave the order himself, in positive terms, to the Sergeant-at-Arms, while manifesting much excitement and indignation over the infraction of the rules.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING THE VERDICT.

A large crowd gathered around Mr. BINGHAM to congratulate him, but he drew away, saying only that he had done simply his duty and proceeded immediately to his home. The prospect now is that the Senate will consume the balance of this week in deliberation, and probably render their verdict on Monday. The panic caused by the supposed failure of impeachment was pretty thoroughly exploded to-day. The reckless stories about Senator FESSENDEN and others proved to be absolutely without a shadow of foundation, and the facts are exactly as stated in my dispatch last night. The Senator from Maine has not told anyone how he will vote; he has prepared no argument either one way or the other, and he has had no interview with his colleague on the subject. Now to show on what a ridiculous foundation these rumors rest, and out of what absurd material some correspondents manufacture falsehoods affecting the character of some of the ablest and most upright Senators. It is only necessary to give the origin of the report that Senator FESSENDEN had prepared an argument against conviction. On Monday he rode to the Capitol in the cars with several other members of Congress, and had in his hand a roll of manuscript plainly endorsed on the outside: "Analysis of the Tenure of Office Act." It is possible also that the number of pages was apparent. Sharp eyes searching for a clue to the reticent Senators' convictions beheld this, and at once fathomed his mind. The Tenure of Office act had been analyzed of course it was invalid. FESSENDEN had prepared an argument, and it was against conviction. This was logical reasoning, certainly. The fact is that the document in question was a paper on the subject of that act written by another gentleman, handed to Mr. FESSENDEN for examination, and actually not read by him up to that time, out of this, and this only crew, the wild reports of Monday and Tuesday—one facile correspondent going so far as to claim that he had actually seen the points of the Senator's argument.

One more instance. The story was current yesterday that the so-called Conservative Senators had been in caucus, to the number of eight or ten, on impeachment, and even some of the Managers felt a little blue over what they supposed to be the fact, when traced to its source, all the foundation for that was this: A floating politician by the name of TAYLOR, from Iowa, was passing Judge TRUMBULL's house on Capitol Hill on Sunday evening, and saw Senator HENDERSON ascend the steps and ring the bell. He does not aver, you see, that he saw him go in. But the fact mentioned was very suspicious. Coming down to the city, below the Capitol he met Senator GRIMES, apparently going the same way, and immediately came to the conclusion that the "Conservatives" were having a caucus on impeachment. This is the basis of that story, and such stuff some of your contemporaries make the basis of their double-leaded sensational Washington dispatches.

THE SECRET SESSION.

When the Court resumed business in secret session, the Chief Justice announced the first business in order to be the consideration of Senator STEWART's proposition to allow the official stenographers to make reports of the debates during the recent deliberations of the Senate.

Senator WILLIAMS submitted an amendment providing that all debate should be limited to one speech from each Senator, of fifteen minutes' duration. Senator ANTHONY offered to amend the amendment by adding a provision allowing additional speeches to be made by permission of the Senate, which permission must be granted without debate. Pending the consideration of these motions, a letter was received from Speaker COLFAX, asking that the House might be notified when it could again appear at the bar of the Senate, and the Secretary was ordered to inform that body that the Senate would duly notify it when its presence was again required, after which, on motion of Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, Senator STEWART's proposition and the pending amendments thereto were laid on the table—yeas 28, nays 20.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Williams and Yates. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sprague, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey.

Senator DRAKE offered as a distinct proposition an amendment to the twenty-third rule, allowing one speech of fifteen minutes to be made by each Senator on the whole subject of the articles. Senator CONNESS insisted on the regular order, and the Chief Justice announced it to be the consideration of Mr. SUMNER's additional rule requiring the final vote to be taken at 12 o'clock of the next day succeeding that on which the arguments are closed. Some general remarks followed, and several propositions to adjourn until Friday and Saturday were offered, but without taking a vote on the pending question, the Court adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow. This adjournment effectually kills Mr. SUMNER's proposition, as it will be inoperative when the Court meets again.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

After the Senate had closed its doors and commenced its secret session to-day, the House organized for business, and Mr. CAREY, of Ohio, succeeded in getting his resolution withdrawing the tenth article of impeachment up again, when it was rejected by a strict party vote. Subsequently the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, read a long and able speech on finances.

COL. FORNEY'S ACCOUNT.

The Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses reported to-day a full exoneration of Col. FORNEY, the Secretary of the Senate, from the charges made against him some time since by Senator CAMERON. The report declares that while Col. FORNEY may be compelled to lose a considerable sum of money on account of the defalcation of his disbursing clerk, the Government will not lose anything, as he has made up the deficiency from his private pocket, and his accounts with the Treasury Department are adjusted to the last farthing. The report also develops the fact that when the charges were made against him, Col. FORNEY procured additional bonds to secure the Government doubly against loss.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Court was opened in due form, and Mr. BINGHAM resumed his argument, as follows:

MR. BINGHAM'S ARGUMENT.

SENATORS: On yesterday I had said nearly all I had to say touching the question of the power of the President to assume legislative power for the Executive office of this Government. For the better understanding of my argument, however, Senators, I will read the provisions of the acts of 1789 and 1795 in the presence of the Senate, and will show by the law, as read by the counsel for the President on this trial, that the act of 1789 and the act of 1795 have ceased to be laws, and that the President can no more exercise authority under them to-day than can the humblest private citizen.

THE APPOINTING POWER.

I desire, also, Senators, in reading these statutes to reaffirm the position I assumed on yesterday with perfect confidence that it would command the judgment and conscience of the Senate, to wit: that the whole legislation of this country from the First Congress in 1789 to this hour, bears uniform witness to the fact that the President of the United States has no control over the executive offices of this Government, except such control as is given by the text of the Constitution which I read yesterday—to fill up such vacancies as may occur during the recess of the Senate, with limited commission to expire with the next session, or such power as is given him by express authority of law. I care nothing for the conflicting speeches of the Representatives in the First Congress upon this question; the statutes of the country conclude them, and conclude us, and conclude, as well, every officer of this Government, from the Executive down. What, then, Senators, is the provision of this act of 1789? I may be allowed, in passing, to remark that the act establishing the Department of Foreign Affairs contains precisely the same provision, word for word, as the act establishing the Department of War.

Mr. BINGHAM here read the act of 1789, and continued:

Standing upon that statute, Senators, and upon the continued and unbroken practice of eighty years, I want to know, as I inquired yesterday, when it appears that this vacancy, thus created by authority of the act of 1789, could be filled during the session of the Senate by the appointment of a new head to that department without the consent of the Senate, as prescribed in the Constitution. I remarked yesterday, what I repeat now, in passing, that the vacancy was not filled without the consent of the Senate, and that is the end of the unbroken current of decisions upon which the gentlemen relied to sustain this assumption of power on the part of the accused President. I repeat, Senators, the act of 1789 excludes the conclusions which the gentlemen attempted to impress upon the mind of the Senate, in defence of the President. Why, the law restricted the appointment to the Chief Clerk. Could he override that law? Could he give the papers of that Department to any human being but the Chief Clerk, not appointed by him, but by the head of the Department. There stands the law, and in the light of that law the defence made by the President turns to dust and ashes in the presence of the Senate. I say no more upon that point; reminding the Senate that the act of 1789, establishing the War Department, contains the same provision, giving him now no power to fill the vacancy by appointment during the session of the Senate. I pass now to the act of 1795. The act of 1792 is obsolete. It has been superseded, and was substantially the same as the act of 1795; and what I have to say, therefore, on the act of 1795, applies as well to the act of 1792.

Mr. BINGHAM read the law from First Statutes at large, 415.

He continued:

There stood the act of 1798, unrepealed up to this time—I admit—expressly authorizing the President to fill the vacancy, but restricting him under the control of the Department after it was created to the Chief Clerk of the Department. This act expressly repealed the act of 1789, in so far as it expressly provided that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall deem it necessary to authorize any person or persons, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective officers, until a successor shall be appointed. It was a grant of power, too. No grant of power could be more plainly given. What is the necessity of this grant if the defence made by the President, as charged in his answer and read by me yesterday, that the power is his by virtue of the Constitution is correct; and if it be, I ask to-day, as I asked yesterday, how comes it that this constitutional power was restricted to appointments not to exceed six months for any one vacancy? That is the language of the statute. Am I to argue, Senators, that this term, "any one vacancy," excludes the conclusion that the President could, upon his own motion, multiply vacancies *ad infinitum*; creating another at the end of six months, and making a new appointment? Senators, there is no unbroken current of decisions to support any such assumption, and here I leave it. I ask the attention of Senators to the act of 1863, which affirms the absolute control of the legislative department over the whole question of removal and appointment, save and except the express provisions of the Constitution, which Congress cannot take away, that the President shall fill vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by limited commissions, to expire at the end of the next session.

Mr. BINGHAM read the act of 1863.

Senators, what man can read that statute without being forced to the conclusion that the Legislature thereby reaffirmed the power that they had affirmed in 1789 and the power they had affirmed in 1795, to control and regulate by law this asserted unlimited power of the Executive over appointments or removals either? Why, look at the statute. Is he permitted to choose at large from the body of the community to fill temporarily these vacancies? Not at all. He is restricted by the very terms of the statute to the heads of departments, or to such inferior officers of the several departments as are by law subject to his own appointment, and by that act he can appoint no other human being, and yet, gentlemen stand here and say the act of 1789 and that of 1795 are not repealed, when they read the authority themselves, to show that when two statutes are altogether irreconcilable the last must control. For the purpose of my argument it is not needful that I should insist upon the repeal of the act of 1795, any further than it relates to the vacancies which arise from the causes enumerated in the act of 1783. It is a reassertion of the power of the Legislature to control this whole question, and that is the unbroken current of decisions from the first Congress to this day; that the President can exercise no control over these questions, except by authority of law and subject to the express requirements of law.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

This brings me then, Senators, to the act of 1867. For the purpose of completing this argument upon this question as to limitations imposed by law upon the President of the United States touching this matter of the appointment and removal of heads of departments, and of all other officers whose appointment, under the Constitution and laws, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, my chief object, in referring again this morning to the act of 1867, is to show to the Senate, what I am sure must have occurred to them already, and rather to perfect my own argument than to suggest any new points to them, that by every rule of interpretation, by every letter and word read in the progress of this argument, on behalf of the President by his counsel, the act of 1867, by necessary implication, beyond the shadow of a doubt, repealed both the acts of 1789 and 1795, and leaves the President of the United States subject to the requirement of this law as to all that class of officials.

Mr. BINGHAM read the act of 1867—the Tenure of Office bill.

What becomes of this grant of power in the act of 1789, to the President to remove? What becomes of this grant of power in the act of 1795, to make temporary appointments for six months?

Mr. BINGHAM went on to argue at great length, supporting his argument on the Constitution and on the statute of 1806, that the meaning of the clause in the Tenure of Office act by which the Secretaries were to hold their office during the term of the President by whom they were appointed, was that they should hold their offices during the term for which Mr. LINCOLN was elected, and that if a President should happen to be elected for two, three or four successive terms the law would operate in giving the offices to the Secretaries until the expiration of the service of the President. On this latter point he said:

I read the law literally as it is. "The Secretaries are to hold their offices during the entire term, if it should be eight years, or twelve years, or sixteen years of the President by whom they were appointed." That is my position in regard to the appointment. There is no person who has a term but the President elected by the people. There is no person, therefore, whose appointment can by any possibility be within the provision of proviso in the Tenure of Office act, but such a President. If Mr. LINCOLN had lived, he could not have availed himself of the acts of 1789 or of 1795, to remove a single head of a department appointed by himself at any time during the term. I do not care how often his term was renewed—it was still the term, and answered to the statute, and he was still the President, by whom those officers were appointed. When his term expired, whether it was his first, second, third or fourth term. The proviso then took effect according to its express language, and the offices became vacant one month after expiration of that term, but that term never does expire until the end of the time for which the President was elected. What else is there about this matter? Counsel for the defence argued here, and have put in the answer of the President, that the Tenure of Office act is unconstitutional and void. They talked for hours in order to convince the Senate that no man can be guilty of a crime for the violation of an unconstitutional act, because it was no law that was violated. But why all this effort to prove the Tenure of Office act unconstitutional, if, after all, it did not embrace Mr. STANTON; if, after all, there is no violation of this provision; if, after all, it was no crime for the President to make an *ad interim* appointment; if, after all, the acts of 1789 and of 1795 remained in full force? Senators, I have no patience to pursue an argument of that sort. The position assumed is utterly inexcusable, utterly indefensible. I ask Senators to consider also whether counsel for the President were not too fast in saying, that even admitting that the Secretary of War had ceased to be entitled to the office and was not to be protected in it under the operation of the Tenure of Office act the President, nevertheless, must go acquit of the conspiracy into which he had entered, and must go acquit of issuing the letter of authority to Gen. THOMAS in direct violation of the sixth section of the act? The Senate will recollect the language of the counsel for the President, Mr. STANBERY, to the effect that this act was odious, offensive and unconstitutional, in that it attempted to impose penalties on the Executive for discharging Executive functionas, and made it a crime and misdemeanor for him to exercise his undoubted discretionary power under the Constitution, as claimed in his answer. He affirmed here with emphasis that the fifth section of the act makes it a crime to every man who participates with the President voluntarily in the breach of law and makes it a high misdemeanor for any person to accept any appointment under such circumstances. I do not understand why this line of argument was entered upon, if my friend from Ohio was right in coming to the conclusion that there was nothing in the conspiracy, and that there was nothing in issuing the letter of authority in violation of the express provisions of the law.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENCE.

Mr. BINGHAM alluded to a remark made by Mr. NELSON, to the effect that it was his opinion, and was also the opinion of the President, that the House of Representatives, as now organized, had no power under the Constitution to impeach him, and the Senate of the United States, as now organized, had no power to under the Constitution to try him on impeachment.

We are very thankful, continued Mr. BINGHAM, that the President, by his grace, permits the Senate to sit quietly to deliberate on this question, presented by articles of impeachment by the people's Representatives. But I ask Senators to consider whether the President at least is not notifying us through his counsel, for I observed that counsel did not intimate that the President was willing to abide the judgment of the Senate, but only that he was willing to wait the trial of what we may expect, and whether he is not playing the same role which he did play when he availed himself of the provisions of the Tenure of Office act to suspend EDWIN M. STANTON from office and to appoint a Secretary *ad interim*, and afterwards, when the Senate did not concur in the suspension of Mr. STANTON, refused to suspend the binding force of the Tenure of Office act? I think it would have been well for the President of the United States, when he was informing us of his opinion through his learned counsel, to have gone a step further and informed us whether he will abide the judgment of the Senate.

Mr. BINGHAM also referred to a remark made by Mr. CURTIS in sustaining his argument, to the effect that the letter of authority to Gen. THOMAS could not be strictly called a military order, but that the habitual custom of the officers of the army to obey all the orders of their superior officers gave it in some sense the force of a military order. In that connection, Mr. BINGHAM said it would not surprise Senators at all if the President were to issue an order to-morrow to his Adjutant-General to disperse the Senate, after his sending here such an utterance by the lips of his counsel that the Senate has no constitutional right to try him, by reason of the absence of twenty Senators, excluded by the action of this body, elected by the ten States, and entitled to representation on this floor. That is a question which the President of the United States has no more right to decide or meddle with, than has the Czar of Russia. It is a piece of arrogance and impudence for the President of the United States to send to the Senate a message that it is not constituted according to the Constitution, and that it has no right to decide for itself the qualifications and elections of its own members, when it is the express language of the Constitution that the Houses of Congress shall have that power, and no man on earth should challenge it. I trust, Senators, that to that utterance of the President, which is substantially that you shall suspend judgment in the matter and defer to his will, until it shall suit his convenience to inquire in the Court if it is the right of the people to have their laws executed, the Senate will return by its judgment in this matter an answer of the grand heroic spirit of that which the Deputies of the French nation returned, in 1789, to King LOUIS XVI., when he sent his orders that they should disperse, and when, on that occasion, the illustrious President, rising in his place, was hailed by the King's usher with the question: "Did you not hear the King's order?" "Yes, Sir," replied the President, and he immediately turned to the Deputies, and said, "I adjourn the assembly until it has deliberated on the matter." "Is that your answer," said the usher? "Yes, Sir," and he immediately followed it with the further words, "It appears to me that the assembled nation cannot receive an order," and this was followed by the words of the great tribune of the people, MIRABEAU, addressing the King's usher, and saying: "Go back to those who sent you, and tell them that bayonets have no power over the will of the nation." That Sir, (continued Mr. BINGHAM, addressing himself to the President's counsel,) is our answer to the arrogant words of your client.

THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

I have said, Senators, all that I have occasion to say touching the first eight Articles preferred against the President as to his having entered into this conspiracy, having issued this order of removal unlawfully, and having issued this letter of authority unlawfully. It was necessary that the President should take another step in his guilty march, and he proceeded very cautiously, as conspirators always do, in the experiment of corrupting the conscience and staining the honor of a gallant soldier, who was in command of the military forces of the district. He had an interview with him the day after he issued his order, and the day after he issued this letter of authority in that interview, he says to him, Sir: this act of 1867 making appropriations for the army which requires all military orders to pass through the General of the Army, and which declares also, that any violation of its provisions shall be a high misdemeanor in office, is an unconstitutional law, and is not within the purview of your commission. It was simply a suggestion to the General that his Commander-in-Chief would stand by him in violating the law of the land. It was a suggestion to him that it would be a very great accommodation to the President if the Commandant of the forces of the District would receive his orders directly from the President and not from the General of the army. It was a confession, Senators, indirectly to be sure; that confession, however, which always syllables itself to the confession of the guilty, when guilt speaks at all, that Gen. GRANT, the hero of the century, who led your battalions to victory on a hundred stricken fields, having vindicated the supremacy of the law by wager of battle, would surely here, in the Capital, be faithful to the obligations and requirements of law, and refuse to strike hands with him. More than this, he has put it in writing to this effect: "You knew, Gen. GRANT, that my object and purpose was to violate and defy the law, and you accepted the office of Secretary of War *ad interim* in order to circumvent me." That is his language in his letter to Gen. GRANT on the 10th of February, and yet gentlemen say that this is a miserable accusation. Is it? It is so miserable an accusation, Sirs, that in any other country than where the laws are enforced rigidly, it would have cost an Executive, or a military officer his head to suggest to any subordinate, that he should violate a law, and a penal law at that, touching the movements of troops, and a military order, is so plain, that no mortal man could mistake its meaning. I say no more on that point, but leave it with the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

I approach article ten, about which a good deal has been said, both by the opening counsel and the concluding counsel. The President is, in that article, charged with an indictable offence, in this, that in the District of Columbia he uttered seditious words, (I am stating the substance, and legal effect of the charge,) intending to incite the people to revolt against the Thirty-ninth Congress, and to a disregard of its legislation, asserting in terms, that it was not a Congress, that it was a body assuming to be a Congress, hanging on the verge of the Government. He is also charged with committing acts of public indecency, which, as I showed to the Senate yesterday, is at common law an indictable misdemeanor, showing on his part a purpose to violate the law himself and to encourage and incite others to violate it also; in other words, his language was the language of sedition. What did the counsel for the President say about it? They referred to the Sedition act of 1798 which had expired by its own limitation, and talked about its being a very odious law. I do not know but what they intimated that it was a very unconstitutional law. Pray, what court of the United States ever so decided? There were prosecutions under it, and what court, I ask, ever so decided; or what commanding authority on the Constitution ever ruled that the law was unconstitutional? I admit that no such law as that should be on your statute books, of general application and operation, except in the day of national peril; and that was a day of national peril. There was sedition in the land. The French Minister was abroad all through the Republic, everywhere attempting to stir up the people to enter into combinations abroad, hurtful and dangerous to the security of the Republic. But I pass from that. The gentleman (Mr. EVARTS) referred to Mr. JEFFERSON coming into power and exhibiting his hostilities to the Sedition act of 1798.

But he had no sooner got into power than he reenacted that law as to every officer in your army, and it stands the law of the Republic unchanged from that day to this. I read from the act of 1806:

> "Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice-President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered or otherwise punished as a court-martial may direct, and if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall suffer such punishment as may be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial, even unto death."

The gentleman read from the Constitution in the hope, I suppose, to show that it was utterly impossible for the Congress of the United States to inflict pains and penalties by law for seditious utterances, either by the President or by anybody else, If it was competent for Congress in 1866 to enact that law, it was equally competent for the Congress of 1798 to enact the Sedition law; and by the law of 1801 these seditious utterances made in the District of Columbia are indictable as misdemeanors, whether made by the President or anybody else, and especially when made by any officer charged with the execution of the laws. For, as I read yesterday, the refusal by an officer to do an act required by the law, is at common law indictable. An attempt on the part of such officer to procure others to violate a law is also indictable, and in, general, seditious utterance by an Executive officer is always at the common law, indictable, such as inciting the people to resistance, inciting officers of the army to mutiny in disregard of the law, and that was the attempt, and that is the language of the President. But, says counsel, this was his guaranteed right under the Constitution; the freedom of speech is not to be restricted by a law of Congress. How is that answered by that act of 1806, which subjects every soldier and every officer in your army to court-martial for using disrespectful language of the President, of Congress, or of his superior officer? The freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution to all the people of the United States, and to be protected from any unjust restraint, is that freedom of speech which respects, first, the rights of the nation itself; which respects, next, the supremacy of the nation's laws, and which, finally, respects the rights of every citizen of the Republic. I believe, too, in that freedom of speech. That is the freedom of speech to which the learned gentleman from New-York referred, when he quoted the words of MILTON, saying, "Give me the liberty to know, to argue and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all other liberties." That is the liberty which respects the rights of the nation and the rights of individuals. It is called that virtuous liberty, "a day, an hour of which is worth a whole eternity of bondage." That is your American constitutional liberty, the liberty in defence of which the noblest and best of our race, men of whom the world was not worthy, suffered hunger and thirst, cold and nakedness, the jeer of hate, the frown of power, the gloom of the dungeon, the torture of the wheel, the agony of the faggot, the ignoring of the scaffold and the cross, and, by their living and their dying, glorified human nature and attested its claim to immortality. I stand, Senators, for that liberty, but I stand against that sedition which would disturb the peace of nations and disturb the repose of men even in their graves. There is, Senators, but one other point in this accusation which I deem it my duty to discuss further. That is the allegation contained in the eleventh article, which alleges specifically the attempt, not the accomplishment of the acts, and which rests upon all the evidence which applies to all the other articles preferred against this accused and guilty man. It charges the attempt, by advice, to incite the people to resistance against their own Congress and its laws, by declaring that it was a Congress only to a part of the States. The attempt to prevent the ratification, by the Legislatures of several States, of the fourteenth article of the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on the same ground, that it was not the Congress of the nation and had no power to propose an article of amendment to the Constitution. The proposition asserted by the President in his message to Congress, and reasserted in his speech, the attempt to prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office act, the attempt to prevent the execution of the act making appropriations for the army, and the attempt to defeat the operation and execution of the act for the better and more effectual government of the rebel States. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GROESBECK,) asserted that the evidence which was introduced to support this last averment in the eleventh article was evidence of an act done by the President six months or more before the law was passed. The gentleman was entirely right in his dates but he was altogether wrong in his conclusions. We introduced the telegram to Gov. PARSONS for no such purpose, and introduced it in order to sustain that averment of the eleventh article, which charges an attempt to defeat the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment an amendment essential to the future safety of the Republic, by the judgment of twenty-five millions of men, who have so solemnly declared by its ratification in twenty-three organized States of the Union. This fourteenth article of amendment was passed in June, 1866, by the Thirty-ninth Congress. After it had been passed, and after it was ratified even by some of the States, the President sent this telegram to Gov. PARSONS:

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1867.

What possible good can be obtained by reconsidering the Constitutional Amendment? I know of none in the present posture of affairs, and I do not believe the people of the whole country will sustain any set of individuals in attempts to change, by enacting acts, or otherwise.

"Any set of individuals?" "No, the Congress is simply a mob—a set of individuals." Is that the language of an honest man, or the language of a conspirator? Now, what is all that coupled with his message to Congress and coupled with his utterances? What is all that but a confirmation on the part of the President that these rebel States lately in insurrection hold, after all, a power over the people of the organized States of the Union to the extent that the people can neither legislate for the government of these disordered communities, nor amend their own Constitution even for the government and protection of themselves? If it does not mean that it means nothing. It is an attempt, in the language of the learned gentleman from New-York, Mr. EVARTS, who appears to-day as the able advocate of the President at this Bar. It is an attempt on the part of the President to revive an expiring rebellion—"the lost cause." It is an utterance of his to the effect that unless the ten States lately in insurrection, or the eleven States, if you please, choose to assent to it, Congress cannot amend their Constitutions, and the President calls upon them to rally to the standard and to support the coordinate Departments of the Government against those encroachments of a set of individuals on the rights of the people.

THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

As I said before, Senators, all the facts in the case support the averment of the eleventh article of impeachment. I do not propose to review the facts. I have already referred to them at sufficient length. I only ask the Senate to recollect, when it comes to deliberate, that there are several averments in the eleventh article of those attempts to violate the law, which are, by the act of 1801, indictable in the district; that those offences were committed within the district, and that the averments are divisible. You may find him guilty of one of the averments in the eleventh article and not guilty of another. If you hold it to be a crime for the President to attempt to prevent the execution of a law of Congress by combination or conspiracy, with or without force, with or without threats or intimidation, you must, under the eleventh article, find this man guilty of having entered into such combination to prevent the Secretary of War from resuming the functions of his office. It is no matter whether Secretary STANTON was within the act or without the act. It was decided by the Legislative Department of the Government, the Senate of the United States, and its decision under the law should have controlled the President. The law was mandatory. It commanded the Secretary, on the decision of the Senate and on notice given to him, forthwith to resume the functions of his office, and for disobedience to its commands, after such judgment of the Senate and after such notice, the Secretary would himself have been liable to impeachment. This fact being established and confessed, how is the Senate to get away from it when the President himself puts in writing, and confesses on the 10th of April that as early as the 12th of July, 1867, it was his purpose to prevent EDWIN M. STANTON from resuming the functions of that office. It was his purpose, therefore, as alleged in the eleventh article, to prevent, if he could, the execution of the law.

RECAPITULATION.

Senators, I can waste no further words on the subject. It is useless for me to exhaust my strength by further argumentation. I assume from all that I have said on the subject that I have made it clear to the comprehension of every Senator, and to the entire satisfaction of every Senator, that the substantive averments in the various articles presented by the House of Representatives against the President are established by the proof, and are substantially confessed by the answer of the President himself, in this: That the President did issue his order for the removal of the Secretary of War during the session of the Senate, in violation of the provision of the act of March 2, 1867, regulating the tenure of civil office, and with the intent to violate it, which intent the law implies, and which intent the President expressly confesses; that his guilt is further established in this, that he did issue his letter of authority to THOMAS in violation of the Tenure of Office act with the intent, as declared by himself, to prevent the Secretary of War to resume the functions of his office; that he was guilty further in this, that he did unlawfully conspire with LORENZO THOMAS, as charged in the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th articles, with or without force, with or without intimidation, to prevent and hinder the Secretary of War from holding his office, in direct violation of the terms of the Tenure of Office act. That he is guilty further in this, that he did attempt to induce Gen. EMORY to violate the act making appropriations for the support of the army, a violation of which is, by the second section, declared a high misdemeanor in office. That he is guilty further in this, that by his indecorous and scandalous harangues he was guilty of great public indecency and of an attempt to bring the Congress of the United States into contempt, and to incite the people to sedition and anarchy. That he is guilty in this, that by denying the constitutionality of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and by the acts before referred to, he did assume to himself the prerogative of dispensing with the laws, and of suspending their execution at pleasure until such time as might suit his own convenience to test the question of their validity, or to ascertain the true construction of the Constitution in the courts of the United States; and that by contriving with those lately in insurrection he did further attempt to prevent the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution, and that by all these several acts he did attempt to prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office act, the execution of the Army Appropriation bill, and the execution of the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States. Those facts being thus established will not only enforce conviction on the mind of the Senate, but will, in my judgment, enforce conviction also on the minds of the great body of the people of this country. Nothing remains, Senators, for me to consider further in this transaction, but the confession and attempted avoidance of the President is made in his answer. It is only needful for me to remind the Senate, that the President claims in his answer the power indefinitely to suspend the heads of departments during the session of the Senate without its advice and consent, and to fill the offices by appointment *ad interim*; that he claims the right to interpret the Constitution for himself and in the exercise of that right to pronounce for himself on the validity of every act of Congress that may be placed upon the statute books, and that therefore in the exercise of his prerogative as the Executive of the United States, in defiance of your law and in defiance of that transcendent power of impeachment vested by the people in the House of Representatives and in the Senate; he may suspend the laws and dispense with their execution at pleasure. That is the position of the President. These are the offences with which he stands charged. The effect of the charges against the President is usurpation in office, suspension of the people's laws, dispensation of the execution thereof, corruptly, and purposely with intent to violate them, and, in the language of the Articles, to hinder and prevent their execution. The avoidance set up is that implied judicial power, as it is called by the learned counsel for the President, judicially to determine for himself the true construction of the Constitution, and judicially to determine for himself the validity of all laws. I have endeavored to show, Senators, that this assumption of the President is incompatible with every provision of the Constitution; that it is at war with all the traditions of the republic; that it is in direct conflict with the cotemporaneous and continued construction of the Constitution, legislative, executive and judicial. I have endeavored, also, to impress you, Senators, with my own conviction, that this assumption of the President to interpret the Constitution and the laws for himself, and to suspend the execution of the laws at his pleasure, is an assumption of power simply to set aside the Constitution, to set aside your laws and to annihilate the Government of the people. This is the President's crime—that he has assumed this prerogative, dangerous to the people's liberties, violative of his oath, of the Constitution and of the laws. I have also endeavored to show that those offences, as specified in the articles are impeachable. They are declared by the laws of the land to be high crimes and misdemeanors, indictable and punishable as such. Yet the President has the audacity, in his answer—I go not beyond that to convict him—to come before this Senate and declare—admitting all charges against me to be true, admitting that I did suspend the execution of the laws, that I did enter into a conspiracy with intent to prevent the execution of the laws, that I did issue a letter of authority, in direct violation of the laws—nevertheless I say it was my right to do so, because, by force of the Constitution, I may interpret the Constitution for myself, and decide upon the validity of the law as to whether it conflicts with the power conferred upon me by the Constitution, and if it does, take the necessary steps to test its validity in the courts of justice. I have endeavored, further, to show, Senators, that the civil tribunals of the country can by no possibility have any power under the Constitution to determine any such issue between the President and the people. I do not propose to repeat my argument, but I ask Senators to consider it, that if the courts are to be allowed to intervene and to decide in the first instance any question of this sort between the people and an accused President, it would necessarily result that the Courts, at last, acting on the suggestion of the President, may decide every question of impeachment that can possibly arise by reason of malfeasance of the President in office, and that the President may defy the power of the people to impeach him and to try him in the Senate. The Supreme Court cannot decide questions of that sort for the Senate, because the Constitution declares that the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments, and that necessarily includes the sole power to decide every question of law and of fact finally and forever. Between the President and the people, that is our argument, that is our position which we assume here in behalf of the people before the Senate. If we are wrong, and if after all you can cast on the courts, the burden which the Constitution imposes on you, and on you alone, and can thereby deprive the people of the power of removal of an accused and guilty President, it is for you to say. We do not entertain for a moment the belief that the Senate will give any sort of countenance to that position assumed by the President in his answer, and which at last constitutes his sole defence. The acts charged, Senators, are acts of usurpation—criminal by reason of the Constitution and laws of the land; and inasmuch as they are done by the Chief Magistrate of the nation they are the more dangerous to the public liberties. The people, Senators, have declared, in words too plain to be mistaken, too strong to be evaded by the subtleties of false logic, that the Constitution ordained for themselves, and the laws enacted by their representatives in Congress assembled, shall be obeyed, shall be executed or enforced by their servant, the President of the United States, until the same shall be amended or repealed in the mode prescribed by themselves. They have written this decree of theirs all over this land; in the tempest and the fire of battle, when twelve millions of men, standing within the limits of eleven States of the Union, entered into a confederation and an agreement against the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, conspired to suspend their execution and annul them within the territorial limits of their respective States from ocean to ocean by a sublime uprising. The people stamped out in blood the atrocious assumption that even millions of men can be permitted, even through State organizations, to suspend for a moment the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, or the execution of the people's laws. Is it to be supposed for a moment that this great and triumphant people, who but yesterday wrote this decree of theirs all over this land amid the flames of battle, are now, at this time of day, tamely to submit to the same assumption of power in the hands of a single man, and that their own sworn Executive? Let the people answer that, as they surely will answer it in the coming elections. Is it not in vain, I ask you, Senators, that the people have thus vindicated by battle the supremacy of their Constitution and law, if after all, their own President is permitted to suspend their laws, to dispense with their execution at his pleasure, and to defy the power of the people to bring him to trial and judgment before the only tribunal authorized by the Constitution to try him? That is the issue which is presented before the Senate for decision by these articles of impeachment. By such acts of usurpation on the part of the rulers of the people the peace of nations is broken, as it is only by obedience to law that the peace of nations is maintained and their existence perpetuated. The seat of law is the bosom of God, and her voice the harmony of the world. All history is but philosophy teaching by example. God is in it, and through it teaches to men and nations the profoundest lessons that they learn. It does not surprise me, Senators, that the learned counsel for the accused ask the Senate, in the consideration of this question, to close that volume of instruction, not to look into the past, and not to listen to its voice. Senators, from that day when the inscription was written on the graves of the heroes of Thermopylæ, "Stranger, go tell the Lacedemonians that we lie here in obedience to their laws;" to this hour no profounder lesson has come down to us than this, that through obedience of laws comes the strength of nations and the safety of men. No more fatal provision, Senators, ever found its way into Constitutions of States than that contended for in this defence, which recognizes the right of a single desperate man or of the many to discriminate in the administration of justice between the ruler and the citizen, between the strong and the weak. It was by that unjust discrimination that ARISTIDES was banished because he was just. It was by that unjust discrimination that SOCRATES, the wonder of the Pagan world, was doomed to drink the hemlock, because of his transcendent virtues. It was an honorable protest against that unjust discrimination that the great Roman Senator, the father of his country, declared that the force of law consisted in its being made for the whole community. Senators, it is the pride and boast of that great people from whom we are descended, as it is the pride and boast of every American, that the law is the supreme power of the State, and is for the protection of each by the combined power of all. By the Constitution of England the hereditary monarch is no more above the law than the humblest subject, and by the Constitution of the United States the President is no more above the law than the poorest and most friendless beggar in your streets. The usurpations of CHARLES I., to which reference has been made by my associate, inflicted untold injuries on the people of England, and finally cost the usurper his life. The subsequent usurpation of JAMES II.—and I only refer to that, Senators, because there is between his official conduct and that of the President the most remarkable parallel that I ever have read in human history—filled the brain and heart of England with the conviction that new securities must be taken to restrain the prerogative asserted by the Crown, if the people would maintain their ancient Constitution and perpetuate their liberties. It has been well said that the usurpation of JAMES swept away the solemn ordinances of the legislature. Out of that usurpation came the great revolution of 1688, which resulted in the dethronement and banishment of JAMES, in the elevation of WILLIAM and MARY, in the immortal declaration of which it is well said, "It is the germ of the law which gave religious freedom to the dissenter," which secured the independence of the churches, which limited the duration of Parliament, which is based on liberal principles under the protection of juries, which prohibited the slave-trade, which abolished the sacramental test, which removed the Roman Catholic disabilities, which reformed the representative system, and of every good law which has been passed during one hundred and sixty years in England, and of every good law which may hereafter, in the course of ages, be found necessary to promote the public weal and to satisfy the demands of public opinion.

Senators, that great declaration of rights records these words against this accused King of England: "He has endeavored to subvert the liberties of the country in this, that he has suspended and dispensed with the execution of the laws; in this, that he has issued commissions under the great seal, contrary to the laws; in this, that he has levied money for the use of the Crown, contrary to law; in this, that he has caused cases to be tried in the King's Bench, which are cognizable only in the Parliament." I ask the Senate to notice that these charges against JAMES are substantially the charges presented against this accused President, and confessed here by the record—that he has suspended the laws, and dispensed with the execution of the laws, and in order to do it has usurped authority, as Executive of the nation, declaring himself entitled under the Constitution to suspend the laws and to dispense with their execution. He has further, like JAMES, attempted to control the appropriated money of the people, contrary to law, and he has further, like JAMES—though this is not alleged against him in the articles of impeachment, it is confessed in his answer—attempted to cause the question of his responsibility to the people to be tried, not in the King's Bench, but in the Supreme Court, while it is alone triable and alone cognizable in the Senate of the United States. Surely, Senators, if those usurpations and those endeavors on the part of JAMES thus to subvert the liberties of the people of England were sufficient to disown him, the like offences committed by ANDREW JOHNSON ought to cost him his office and to subject him to that perpetual disability pronounced by the people though the Constitution upon him for his high crimes and misdemeanors. Senators, you will pardon me, but I will detain you only a few minutes longer, for asking your attention to another view of the question between the people and the Executive. I use the words of England's brilliant historian when I say, "Had not the legislative power of England triumphed over the usurpations of JAMES, with what a crash, felt and heard to the furthest ends of the world, would the whole vast fabric of society have fallen!" May God forbid that a future historian shall record of these days proceedings that, by reason of the failure of the legislative power of the people to triumph over the usurpations of an apostate President—through defection in the Senate of the United States—the great fabric of American Empire fell and perished from the earth.

That great revolution of 1688 in England was but a forerunner of your own Constitution—the declaration of rights to which I have referred—but reasserted the ancient Constitution of England not found in any written instrument, but scattered through statutes of four centuries. The great principle thus asserted by the Declaration of Rights in 1668 was, that no law shall be passed without the consent of the representatives of the nation; no tax shall be laid, no regular soldiery shall be kept up; no citizen shall be deprived for a single day of his liberty by the arbitrary will of the sovereign; no officer shall plead the royal mandate in justification of a violation of any legal right of the humblest citizen. It forever swept away the assumption that the Executive prerogative was above the fundamental law. Those were the principles, Senators, involved that day in the controversy between the people and their recusant sovereign. They are precisely the principles this day involved in this controversy between the people and their recusant President and without revolution. Like the great Parliament of 1688 you are asked to reassert the principles of the Constitution of the country, not to be searched for through statutes of centuries, but to be found in that great sacred written instrument given to us by the fathers of the Republic. The Constitution of the United States, as I have said, embodies all that is valuable in the English Declaration of Rights in the English Constitution and laws. It was ordained by the people amid the convulsions and agonies of nations. By its express provisions all men within its jurisdiction are equal before the law, and are equally entitled to those rights of persons which are as universal as the material structure of men, and are equally liable to answer to its tribunal for every injury done, either to the citizen or to the State. It is that spirit of justice, of liberty, of equality, Senators, that makes your Constitution dear to freemen in this and in all lands; in that it secures to every man his rights, and to the people at large the inestimable right of self-government. That is the right which is this day challenged by this usurping President, for if he be a law unto himself, the people are no longer their own law-makers through their Representatives in Congress assembled. He simply becomes their dictator. If so, he becomes so by the judgment of the Senate, not by the Constitution, not by any interpretation heretofore put upon it, not by any act of the people nor by any act of the peoples' representatives. They have discharged their duty; have presented him at the bar of the Senate for trial; in that he has usurped and attempted to combine in himself legislative and executive powers of this great people, thereby claiming for himself a power by which he might annihilate their Government. We have seen that when the supremacy of the Constitution was challenged by battle, the people made such sacrifice to maintain it as has no parallel in human history. Senators, can it be that, after this triumph of law over anarchy, of right over wrong, of patriotism over treason, the Constitution and the laws are again to be assailed in the capital of the nation, by the Chief Magistrate, and that he is to be, by the judgment of the Senate, protected in that usurpation. I say, Senators, that you are deliberately asked by the President, in his answer and by the lips of his counsel, to set the accused, through your judgment, above the Constitution which he has violated, and to set him above the people whom he has betrayed, and that, too, on the pretext that the President has the right judicially to construe the Constitution for himself and to decide for himself the validity of your laws, and to plead judicial justification at your bar that his only purpose in violating the Constitution and laws was to test the validity of the law, and to ascertain the construction of the Constitution on his own motion in the Courts of justice, and thereby to suspend these proceedings. I ask you, Senators, how long men would deliberate on the question whether a private citizen arraigned at the bar of one of your tribunals for a criminal violation of the law, should be permitted to interpose as his plea in justification of his criminal act that his only purpose was to interpret the Constitution and law for himself; that he violated the law in the exercise of his prerogative to test its validity, hereafter, at such time as might suit his own convenience in the courts of justice. Surely, Senators, it is as competent for the private citizen to interpose such justification in answer to a crimiain charge in any of your tribunals of justice, as it would for the President of the United States to interpose it, and for the simple reason that the Constitution is no respecter of persons, and vests neither in the President nor in the private citizen judicial powers. Pardon me, Senators, for saying it. I speak it in no offensive spirit. I speak it from a sense of duty. I utter it on my own conviction, and desire to place it on record, that, for the Senate to sustain any such plea, would, in my judgment, be a gross violation of the already violated Constitution and laws of a free people. Can it be, Senators, that by your decree you are at last to make this discrimination between the ruler of the people and the private citizen, and allow the President to interpose his private right of interpretation judicially of your Constitution and laws? I put away, Senators, the possibility that the Senate of the United States, equal in dignity to any tribunal in the world, is capable of recording any such decision, even upon the petition and prayer of this accused and guilty President. Can it be that by reason of his great office the President is to be protected in these high crimes and misdemeanors, violative alike of his oath of the Constitution and the express letter of your written law? Senators, I have said, perhaps, more than I ought to say. I have said, perhaps, more than there was occasion to say. I know that I stand in the presence of men illustrious in our country's history. I know that I stand in the presence of men who for long years had been in the nation's councils. I know that I stand in the presence of men who in some sense may be called to-day the living fathers of the Republic, and I ask you Senators to consider that I speak before you this day in behalf of the violated law of a free people who commissioned me; I ask you to remember that I speak this day under the obligation of my oath; I ask you to consider, Senators, that I am not insensible to the significance of those words of which mention was made by the learned gentleman from New-York, (Mr. EVARTS,) justice, duty, law, oath; I ask you, Senators, to consider that we stand this day, pleading for the violated majesty of the law, by the graves of half a million of murdered hero-patriots, who met their death in battle by the sacrifice of themselves for their country, the Constitution and the laws; and proved by their sublime example that all must obey the law, that none are above the law, that no man lives for himself alone, but each for all, that some may die in order that the State may live, that the citizen is but for to-day while the commonwealth is for all time, and that no position however high, no patronage however great, can be permitted to shelter crime to the peril of the Republic. It only remains for me, Senators to thank you, as I do, for the honor you have done me by your kind attention, and to demand, in the name of the House of Representatives and of the people, judgment against the accused for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, whereof he stands impeached, and of which, before God and man, he is clearly guilty.

THE GALLERIES CLEARED.

Mr. BINGHAM concluded his remarks at 2:30. As he ceased speaking, a large number of spectators in the galleries applauded him, by clapping of hands, and persisted in these manifestations in spite of the efforts of the Chief Justice to restore order. Finally, the Chief Justice directed that the galleries should be cleared. Even after the order was given, and in apparent defiance of it, many of the spectators continued to clap their hands, while some few indulged in hisses. Then Senator GRIMES arose, and moved that the order of the Chief Justice to clear the galleries be immediately enforced.

The Chief Justice renewed the order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries, but even after that second order the spectators continued to manifest their sentiments, the most part by applause, and a very few by hissing.

Senator TRUMBULL (amid the excitement caused by disregard of the rules of the Court and of the orders of the Chief Justice) rose, and moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest all who were thus offending. The impossibility of doing anything of the kind, caused the proposition to be received by the spectators with laughter and derision. Then Senator CAMERON arose, and in spite of repeated calls to order by Senator FESSENDEN, Senator JOHNSON, and the Chief Justice, expressed the hope that the galleries would not be cleared. He added, that a large proportion of the spectators had a very different feeling from that expressed by the clapping of hands, and that it was one of the most extraordinary cases in our history. Some allowance should be made for the excitement natural to the occasion.

Finally, Senator CAMERON, on the Chief Justice ruling that he was out of order, took his seat.

During all this time there was no indication on the part of the spectators of any intention on their part to obey the order directing the galleries to be cleared.

Senator CONNESS, as the simplest mode of getting over the difficulty, moved that the Senate take a recess, but the motion was met with the expression by several Senators "No, no, not until the galleries are cleared." The motion, however, was put and rejected.

Senator DAVIS then rose and insisted that the order to have the galleries cleared should be enforced.

The Chief Justice stated that orders to that effect had been given to the Sergeant-at-Arms, still no motion was made by any person in the crowded galleries to leave his or her seat.

Senator SHERMAN, apparently influenced by the same motive as Senator CONNESS, asked the Chief Justice whether it was in order to move that the Senate retire for deliberation. If so, he would make that motion.

The Chief Justice remarked in reply to Senator SHERMAN, that until the order to clear the galleries was enforced the Senate could not with self-respect make any other order.

Senator SHERMAN expressed the opinion that many persons in the galleries did not understand that they were ordered to leave the galleries.

The spectators showed themselves not at all disposed to take the hint, and not one made a movement toward leaving. Finally, the Chief Justice informed the persons in the galleries that the Senate had made an order that the galleries be cleared, and it was expected that they would respect the order and leave the galleries. This direct appeal, backed as it was by the ushers and police officers, had the effect at last of inducing the elegantly-dressed ladies and their attendants to rise from their seats and move toward the doors, but they did so with evident reluctance and discontent. The spectators in the diplomatic galleries were not interfered with while the other galleries were being cleared, but finally their turn came, too, and last of all the representatives of the newspaper Press were required to leave the reporters' gallery. While this clearing-out process was going on, and when all but those in the diplomatic gallery and reporters had left, Senator ANTHONY moved that the order be suspended.

Senator HOWARD protested against its suspension.

Senator CONKLING inquired whether the suspension of the order would open all the galleries to those who had been turned out.

Several Senators remarked that it would have that effect, and Senator HOWARD continued to protest against the suspension of the order and the motion was voted down.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, then submitted the following order:

"Ordered, that when the Senate, sitting for the trial of impeachment, adjourn this day, it will adjourn to Saturday next, at 12 o'clock."

Senator CONNESS, seeing the reporter of the Associated Press coolly taking notes of the proceedings, objected to any business being done until the order for clearing the galleries was fully carried out.

The reporters, yielding to the force of circumstances, departed, leaving the Senate Chamber in the sole occupation of the Chief Justice, the Senators, the Managers, the members of the House, the President's counsel and the officers of the Senate.

While the doors were closed a motion, offered by Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, to adjourn the Court until Saturday next was lost by a vote of 22 to 29.

In answer to a question by Senator CONKLING, the Chief Justice said it had not been his intention to exclude the reporters, and that he was about to submit the question to the Senate when the inquiry was made.

Pending the consideration of the various orders in regard to the mode of voting and the admission of the reporters during the final deliberations, a motion to take a recess prevailed, and at 3 o'clock the doors were opened to the public.

It was some twenty minutes before the Senate was again called to order.

The Chief Justice stated that he understood the case to be closed on both sides; that nothing further was to be submitted. The next business in order was the several pending propositions.

Senator HENDRICKS said he believed the questions now pending before the Senate were to be considered in secret session, but he would move that the Senate, by unanimous consent, proceed to consider them as if it had retired.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The only motion in order is that the Senate retire for deliberation or that the doors be closed.

Senator FESSENDEN—I would suggest that the motion be modified, that the audience retire and that we consider them in secret session.

Mr. HENDRICKS—I move that the Senate retire

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The Essays of Abraham Cowley*, with a Life and Notes. (London: Sampson Low, Son & Marston. Boston: Roberts Brothers.) Were the world called to decide which part of Cowley to lose—his verse or his prose—the verdict would be unanimous to sacrifice the former. For that matter, most of his poems have long since passed into mere antiquarian literature. The favorite bard of his day, (for the suns of Milton and Dryden were only rising when his plunged beneath the horizon,) his poems were yet so evanescent that even Pope sang, in his well-known lines, "Who now reads Cowley?" The truth is, that though even at thirteen, he versified with incredible finish and elegance, and though his classic muse has rendered with singular fidelity and charm his dearly-loved Greek and Roman masters, and above all, the odists—Horace, Anacreon, Pindar, and the rest—still he lacked vigor of thought, originality of conception, and often fervor of expression. In their place we usually find petty conceits, strained metaphors, and sham sentiment—interspersed, it is fair to add, with many noble lines in his serious verse, and many brilliant, lively, and beautiful ones in his Anacreontic odes. But when we turn from his poetry (now as good as dead to the world) to his prose, it is to discover one of the most delightful writers in English literature, and the very head of the great school of essayists, who, through Addison, Swift, Steele, Johnson, Goldsmith, and the long line of great names down to that of Thackeray, have disclosed the wealth of the English tongue. Cowley's essays are his principal prose, his private letters not being extant. They are pure, thoughtful, and philosophic, perfectly natural and candid, utterly free from the euphuisms and verbal conceits and affectation of feeling of his poetry, gentle in spirit, scholarly in tone, and with an irresistible mixture of liveliness, frankness, and good sense, which none of his illustrious followers in this field have surpassed. They are so thickly interspersed, too, with short poems, and so full of fancy and poetic beauty as to be a compensation for the oblivion of such elaborate poems as the *Davideis*. The essay "Of Myself" is in every way equal to Montaigne. The other essays—Liberty, Solitude, Obscurity, Agriculture, the Garden, Greatness, Avarice, &c., are full of sound thought, conveyed in a pure, clear and easily-flowing style. So terse are these essays that the whole twelve, with the preface to "Cutter of Coleman-street," (which last caused poor Cowley so much trouble,) and the preliminary sketch of the author, are comprised in a duodecimo volume of 200 pages. Let us add that this latter book, not too large for the pocket, is a gem of typography, beautifully finished, and worthy of the graceful essays it contains.

—*The Butterfly Hunters*, by Helen S. Conant, (Boston: Ticknor & Fields.) This pleasant little volume is the pioneer, we believe, in a new path of juvenile literature—new, at least, to American youth. It is a successful attempt to render attractive to boys and girls a charming department of natural history. Charles Reade mentions in one of his novels the enormously long name of a preposterously short insect, which, he declares, with great disgust, is not worth the time spent in studying it. His words recall the days when science was taught in its most repulsive forms, and a catalogue of polysyllabic words, or a dry dictionary of scientific facts, were given to children in order to inspire them with a love for botany or entomolgy. Mrs. Conant's agreeable little book follows a different method. In place of a dull treatise on "lepidoptera," she introduces a bevy of "butterfly hunters" with whom her young readers take a long and delightful Summer ramble, wherein boating and botany, walks and talks, incident and boyish adventure, mingle with butterfly lore. In this way, she converts what might be an irksome task into an eager sport, and, meanwhile, the story, with its dialogue and circumstance, carries along its undertow of instruction, and, better than all, its inspiring invitation to the study of nature. The descriptions are all scientifically accurate, but simple and general, and avoiding the mystifications of too great detail. In the exciting butterfly chase, the little hunters find time to note the beauties of violets and anemones, of mosses under foot and wide-spreading trees overhead; and, indeed, the whole book is redolent of country air and flowers, of green field and pleasant dell. It shows how a sympathetic mind can join the pastime and instruction of children, and make it a delight for them to learn. The profuse and careful illustrations of Mr. Russell, prepared from the author's collection of butterflies, add much to the value of the book, which has been issued in tasteful and beautiful style, and will be sure of finding a multitude of delighted little readers.

—*A Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, Critical, Doctrinal and Homiletical.* By J. P. Lange, D. D., in connection with eminent European divines. Translated from the German, and edited, with additions, by Philip Schaaf, D. D., in connection with American divines of various evangelical denominations. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co. The eighth volume of Lange's Bible work, under the able editorship of Dr. Schaaf, has just appeared, and fully sustains the high character of the work in the previous volumes. The American edition is prepared by distinguished scholars of different evangelical denominations, who make valuable additions to the German work. The present volume contains the following portions of the New Testament: I. and II. Epistles to the Thessalonians, by Dr. Lillie, Presbyterian; I. and II. Epistles to Timothy, by Drs. Washburn and Harwood, Episcopal; Epistle to Titus, by Dr. Day, Congregational; Epistle to Philemon, by Dr. Hackett, Baptist; Epistle to the Hebrews, by Dr. Kendrick, Baptist. These are certainly liberal arrangements for the preparation of the American edition, and it is evidently in the interest of no particular sect. The work contains: 1st. The common English version, with emendations added, to conform it to the present state of philology and textual criticism; 2d. Various readings of the Greek text, including those of the Sinaitic, the latest discovered manuscript; 3d. Annotations, in three classes, viz., exegetical and critical, doctrinal and ethical, homiletical and practical. The work is more comprehensive in its plan than any other which is before the public, and the numerous additions by the scholars employed on the American edition give it a decided preference over the English edition of the same work, both in scholarly accuracy and completeness.

—*The Old Mam'selle's Secret.* After the German of E. Marlitt. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.) This is a novel of unusual merit and of great charm. The interest, which is awakened from the very first chapter, is unflagging to the end. The plot is natural and its development easy and effective. A Polish juggler and his wife appear and perform in a German town, and the wife is accidentally shot in the course of the performance. In dying, she (being of gentle birth) pledges her husband to give their child for adoption, never revealing their calling. The daughter is adopted by a rich merchant, who, however, soon after dies, leaving her to the mercy of his son and to his miserly widow. At the funeral appears a wrinkled old woman (quite in fairy-book style,) the "aunt" of the dead merchant, who has a secret history of her own, and by stealth becomes the protector of the young girl, who is treated as a servant. This is the "Old Mam'selle," whose "secret" we forbear disclosing, preferring to recommend the book for a pleasant idle hour's reading, like that which we have enjoyed.

An Original Letter of Gen. Washington.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, May 5.

We are indebted to Philemon Dickinson, Esq., of this City, for the privilege of copying a letter written by Gen. Washington, in 1780, to Dr. Franklin, then in Paris, and which has never before been published. Mr. Dickinson obtained the letter from a relative, a lady, residing near Germantown, Penn. This lady's father was a ward of Dr. Franklin, and resided with him for some time in Paris. After his death the following letter was found among his papers. It is in Washington's handwriting, and bears the marks of the care and method that always distinguished him in the small as well as the great affairs of life. Mr. Dickinson intends to present the original letter to the Historical Society of this State.

The following is an accurate copy of the letter:

Bergen County, in the
State of New-Jersey, Oct. 9, 1780.

Dear Sir: I was very much obliged by the letter which you did me the honor to write me by our amiable young friend, the Marquis de la Fayette, whose exertions to serve this country in his own are additional proofs of his zealous attachment to our cause, and has endeared him to us still more. He came out flushed with the expectations of a decisive campaign and fired with hopes of acquiring fresh laurels, but in both he has been disappointed; for we have been condemned to an inactivity as inconsistent with the situation of our affairs as with the ardor of his temper.

I am sensible of all I owe you, my dear Sir, for your sentiments of me, and while I am happy in your esteem, I cannot but wish occasions of giving you marks of mine.

The idea of making a tour together, which you suggest, after the war, would be one of the strongest motives I could have to postpone my plan of retirement and make a visit to Europe, if my domestic habits, which seem to acquire strength from restraint, did not tell me, I shall find it impossible to resist them longer than my duty to my country calls for the sacrifice of my inclinations.

I doubt not you are so fully informed by Congress of our political and military state that it would be superfluous to trouble you with anything relating to either. If I were to speak on topics of the kind, it would be to show that our present position makes one of the two things essential to us: Peace, or the most vigorous aid of our allies, particularly in the article of money. Of their disposition to serve us we cannot doubt; their generosity will do everything their means will permit.

With my best wishes for the preservation of your useful life, and for every happiness that can attend you which a sincere attachment can dictate,

I am, my Dear Sir,
Yr. Most Obed. and Hble. Servt,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

His Excelly, Doc. B. Franklin.

The Explosion of the Gov. Cushman—Investigation Ordered by the Treasury Department.

The following letter was received at Buffalo on Monday, and an investigation will be at once made into the cause of the explosion of the boiler of the propeller *Gov. Cushman*. An independent investigation is now being made by Coroner Walsh:

Treasury Department, May 2, 1868.

Sir: The newspapers report that the boiler of the propeller *Gov. Cushman* exploded at Buffalo on the 1st instant, killing 11 persons.

The comparative frequency of these disasters has caused more than ordinary solicitude in the public mind, and there is a general belief that, in the majority of instances they occur through misconduct or neglect. In all cases where there is reason to believe that this is the fact, it is the duty of inspectors of steamboats to use every means in their power to visit the offenders with the just punishment of the law.

In the case of the *Gov. Cushman* you will please see that the Local Board of Inspectors make an immediate and thorough investigation, to the end that the cause of the disaster may be ascertained and the responsibility fixed upon the proper parties, provided there was any misconduct, inattention or neglect on the part of the engineers of the boat. Please report the result of the investigation and action of the Local Board to this Department.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] J. F. HARTLEY,
Assistant Secretary Treasury.

Asaph S. Bemis, Esq., Superintendent Inspector of Steamboats.

The Nicolson Pavement and the Objections to it.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the honesty of the Times were not above suspicion, one would be inclined to think that the Editor was personally interested in the Nicolson patent, from the pertinacity with which it is puffed, particularly under the head of "Minor Topics," and from the condemnation heaped upon those who are unwilling to have it laid down in front of their property.

If the wooden pavements would last until destroyed by *wear*, there can be no doubt that they would be the best known, but a thorough trial of them in this City about thirty years ago proved conclusively that they are destroyed by *rot* in the course of four or five years, and that, as they rot unequally, holes are formed, which, receiving the filth of the streets, become intolerable nuisances. It is no answer to this objection to say that the Nicolson pavement is prevented from rotting by the tar which is used in its construction, because some of the wooden pavements laid down long ago in this City were tarred, and were laid upon tarred boards, but these rotted about as fast as those in which no tar was used. It will also be said that the Nicolson pavement contains gravel concreted by asphaltum, or coal tar, and that it differs in this respect from the old wooden pavements; but how the presence of this concrete, at the sides of the blocks, is to prevent *wood from rotting* at their hearts is not apparent. Again, it is said, that the Nicolson pavement has done well in Chicago, and this is evidence of its value for the City of New-York. Assuming the premises to be true, the conclusion does not follow, because the circumstances in the two cities are not the same. The nature of the soil in Chicago is such that the substratum of the pavements is saturated with moisture all the time, and it is well known that wood, when kept wet, does not rot. In New-York the reverse is the fact. The substratum of our pavements is a bed of sand of great depth, which does not supply moisture from beneath; hence in Summer the bottom of the pavement is dry, while the top is alternately moistened by watering and dried, in addition to which there is the deleterious action of the droppings of animals upon wood. Such circumstances are about as favorable as could be desired for those who get *paid* for putting down and repairing wooden pavements, as it would be difficult to find others that would promote rotting more rapidly, as is evidenced by the fact that our old wooden pavements were destroyed by rotting from *beneath*.

Now, let us look for a moment at the question of cost, which is somewhat important to tax-payers, although generally ignored in City matters. A Belgian block pavement will last twenty years in a side street that is not a thoroughfare, and the repairs in that time are extremely small. The first cost is about *two* dollars the square yard. The Nicolson pavement costs about *four and a half* dollars the square yard, and may possibly last five years. We have thus for the comparative first costs of the two pavements for a period of twenty years:

Belgian block	$2 00
Wooden Nicolson	22 00
Difference	$20 00

or ten times the first cost of the Belgian block pavement. We may therefore have a bran new Belgian block pavement *every two years* for the cost of the Nicolson pavement.

Under such circumstances is it strange that property owners in side streets protest against putting down wooden pavements, and pray for a Belgian block pavement, particularly when they have to pay for the work? And are they to be condemned and sneered at for want of public spirit, when in point of fact they desire to have the best pavement for a side street that they can procure from the corporation, which is not a wooden one, but one of stone blocks?

TAX-PAYER.

Authorship of the Wilmot Proviso.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot forbear a brief response, by your permission, to the letter of Jacob Brinkerhoff, in your paper of the 23d ult., addressed to Senator Wilson, concerning the authorship of the Wilmot proviso.

It was my fortune to know Judge Wilmot, and during the latter part of his life exchanged communications with him. On one occasion, during a personal interview with him at his room in the Astor House of this City, some five years since, I asked him as to the inception, progress and passage of the proviso. He recited to me the facts, varying materially from what Mr. Brinkerhoff stated. Judge Wilmot said that at the time spoken of by Mr. Brinkerhoff various members were engaged in preparing some proviso to be attached to the pending bill, that he was engaged in its preparation, and had quite finished his proposed amendment, when another member (whose name he did not in this conversation call, but it would seem that the man was the Mr. Brinkerhoff) handed him a draft of an amendment of an almost identical character, having, it would seem, both gone back to the ordinance of 1787 for its prohibitory provision.

As to any "arrangement" whereby it was cunningly devised that Judge Wilmot should present his particular amendment or not the Judge did not state, but certainly would have stated, had it been his understanding of the matter, for all who knew him knew him to be frank and ingenuous.

He did relate about the contest among many members wishing to be heard, and the momentary confusion that followed this strife for the "floor;" and, further, that each and all, as he supposed, had various drafts of amendments to be offered, but the Speaker recognized him, and he offered his amendment.

This is all corroborated by Mr. Brinkerhoff, who also asserts his attempt to put in his amendment. It will also be observed that Brinkerhoff's original document has interlineations and erasures, as he states. Could it be possible they were made to correspond with Wilmot's?

No doubt Brinkerhoff thinks he is, or ought to be, the author of that proviso. That his escape from fame was a very narrow one, may be perhaps admitted, though he says the Speaker would not be likely, of all the members to recognize him. Hence we may fairly assume that if there had been no such man even as Wilmot, he (Brinkerhoff) would not be likely to have ever been heard of except in Ohio. But the careful hiding away of that original "under a bushel" for twenty odd years, and its appearance within ninety days after the funeral of the late and lamented Judge, is an evidence of, to say the least, very great patience on Mr. Brinkerhoff's part.

The true and best way to gain fame is to do a famous thing of ourselves, but this filching of the dead is a very unworthy occupation. May the public be spared the repetition of such things.

Respectfully yours, LEDYARD BILL.

New-York, April 27, 1868.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Unitarian Convention.

Yesterday morning the Unitarians resumed their Conference at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue. The following delegates have reported:

Hope Church, Yonkers—Rev. Rushton D. Burr, Mrs. Jane McAdams, Mr. Alanson Swain, Mr. Geo. H. Francis.

Church of Redeemer, Staten Island—Mr. Crocker, Mr. George Jewett, Mesdames Geo. E. Cook, De Puyster, Davis, Emmons.

Church of Redeemer, Flushing—Messrs. Andrew Scott and Bunting, Mesdames Haulsman, J. S. Miller, M. R. Pell, Mr. Wm. Murray.

Brooklyn, Classon-avenue—Messrs. and Mesdames Robert Foster, H. B. Shute, G. B. Elkins.

Brooklyn Independent Universalist—Rev. Henry Blanchard, Messrs. Morris Reynolds, Caleb Barstow, J. A. Briggs, E. H. Doty, Troy; E. F. Bullard, Esq.; J. W. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Boggs, Mr. C. P. Garish.

Church of the Messiah—Rev. Dr. Osgood, Messrs. John Babcock, R. M. Field, R. Warren, D. A. Hawkins.

Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn—Rev. A. P. Putnam, Messrs. J. Dutton Steele, James Littlejohn, Wm. Mellen, Mrs. Town, Miss Sarah Ann Bussell, Miss Annie Hall.

Flushing—Rev. W. R. G. Mellen, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Warren, Mr. David Little.

Newkirk—Mr. and Mrs. Oranch, Mrs. J. S. Young, Mr. Charles Dubois, Jno. Heron, Mr. Schwam.

Church of Our Father, Newburg—Rev. C. B. Webster.

At the morning session, reports from ministers of the several churches were received. Rev. H. C. Leonard, of Albany, spoke encouragingly of the work going on in that city. The reports from Yonkers were hopeful; a large debt of the Church in that place had been paid off, and the congregation felt able to support a minister to a certain extent.

Rev. Henry Blanchard, of the Independent Universalist Church, Brooklyn, expressed himself in favor of the creed adopted by the "Liberal Christians."

Rev. Mr. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, spoke against a liturgy. He disapproved wholly of routine matter in Divine service, and thought that the tendency of the times was opposed to ritualism.

Rev. Dr. Osgood was the next speaker. He alluded to the success of liberalism, especially in Boston, and said he had heard it prophesied that there would be twelve churches in New-York, but thought if one or two were added to the three now in existence it would be enough and a good deal would be done. Dr. Osgood said he was in favor of responsive services, and as to spontaneity, he said it was all very well, but who was to be spontaneous, the minister or the congregation? In speaking of the Church of the Messiah he was led to approve of it, as it would be useful to future generations.

During the afternoon session remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Fisher, of New-Hampshire, who gave an encouraging account of the condition of the Church in Lebanon of that State. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Leonard and Rev. Mr. Melling, who spoke briefly on the subject of Ritualism, taking the ground that more good would result from a free and liberal system of worship.

In the evening eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Alger and Rev. Dr. Farley.

Five Points House of Industry.

The anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry was celebrated yesterday in the chapel of the institution. Over 200 children were present, all as clean as soap and water could make them, neatly clothed, and with faces that spoke of health and contentment. After going through various exercises, answering questions in arithmetic, geography, &c., four little girls sang a very pretty song about the "Summer Sea." A little girl in blue, with a sweet, childish voice, particularly distinguished herself in this part of the exercises. One or two of the visitors then addressed the children. The first gentleman, before commencing his address, asked them whether they had ever seen a pair of andirons, to which a smart boy, who evidently supposed them to be some ferocious animals, replied that he had never seen any alive. Only one boy, who had lived in the country, knew anything about andirons. The exercises were well conducted and entirely satisfactory, the questions in mental arithmetic being answered with great quickness and precision.

From the last monthly report of Superintendent Halliday, it appears that from March 1, 1867, to the same date in 1868, 1,075 children were admitted to the institution. Of these there were sent to situations, 512; returned to parents, 179; sent to other institutions, 58; left of their own accord, 275; died, 5; expelled, 17; eloped, 19. The average attendance at the schools was 413. Meals were given to 385,502 persons, the largest number of applications for this relief being in January and February. Clothing and shoes were also supplied to the children and outdoor poor. The donations received during the year amounted to $33,568 27; the expenditures to $32,114 94.

In regard to the Workingwomen's Home, which is under the charge of the Managers of the Five Points House of Industry, the report states that the dining-room, parlors and two first floors are fully furnished, the three upper floors being mostly unfurnished. When completely finished the establishment will have cost $140,000. During the five months it has been in operation two hundred and forty-eight boarders have been received. During February, one hundred and forty-one boarders were accommodated, less than half the number that there is room for. It appears, however, that the number who seek the home is on the increase.

Trade Strikes.

The opening of the Spring building trade has, as usual of late years, been inaugurated by trade strikes. The more than usually dull Winter's trade has borne heavily against mechanics of all kinds, and it is probable they think it but a fair reprisal to seize the first advantage in their favor and make what they believe to be the most of it. An agitation for higher wages has been going on for over a month quietly, the employers, in most cases, conceding to the demands made upon them, but this has been limited to a few branches of trade. Now, it appears, the war-cry is general. Meetings are held nightly by societies of masons, bricklayers, house carpenters, painters, carvers, coopers, &c., at which resolutions are passed, which call for immediate action to secure advances. Masons, now obtaining $4 50 per day, demand $5; bricklayers the same; house-carpenters, now receiving $3 50, ask $4, and have, in many cases, been promised this advance. Carvers, earning $3 to $4 per day, ask a proportionate advance. The bakers demand that they be paid at the rate of $3 for twelve hours' labor. Now they claim that they work for from $10 to $18 per week, and often as many as fifteen and sixteen hours per day. There is growling, too, among the car and stage drivers, which suggests trouble to City travelers. Mason and bricklayer helpers are making earnest demands at all public works for increased pay. Many of these men are even now on a strike, both in this City and in Brooklyn. The Longshoremen, also, are pushing their claims to higher compensation. In every field of labor which has been closed up more or less during the late Winter, workmen are looking for all they can obtain to compensate them for past suffering and deprivation. It is considered doubtful, however, whether the prospects of trade are sufficiently promising to give much advantage to the strikers. On the contrary, it is thought by many that in view of the reaction in house rents the *furoré* for building will be somewhat checked, and much less new work go up this Spring and Summer than in those seasons last year.

Board of Education.

The Board met last evening, President Laramore in the chair.

The contract for painting the new primary school building in Roosevelt-street was awarded to Chas. B. Cornell, for $875.

The Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward asked an appropriation of $24,352 50 for the erection and furnishing of wings to Grammar School building No. 12, in Madison-street, near Jackson-street. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

An appropriation of $20,038 was asked by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, for repairs and alterations on Grammar School building No. 44, in North Moore-street. This sum is to be made up of mason-work, Worden & Armstrong, $14,873; painting, H. W. Monroe, $1,900: school furniture, Nathaniel Johnson, $3,265. This was also referred to the Finance Committee.

It appearing from the report of the Building Committee, that the premises occupied by the Allen-street Grammar School are in a damp and unhealthy condition, a recommendation to have the matter corrected, at a cost of $400, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Trustees of the Twelfth Ward asked an appropriation of $10,538 for the purchase of furniture for Grammar School No. 57, in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, which was also referred to the Finance Committee.

An appropriation of $12,586 was recommended by the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, for repairs and alterations on Grammar School building No. 5, in Mott-street; the work to be done by Terence Kiernan and Nathaniel Johnson. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A large amount of business of minor importance was also transacted, after which the Board adjourned until the 20th inst.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Alleged Forgers Arrested.—A few weeks ago a check for $1,872 50, purporting to have been drawn and signed by G. H. Salisbury, a baker, doing business on the corner of Greenwich and Watt-streets, was presented at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal-street, and the amount duly paid. The check was subsequently pronounced a forgery by Mr. Salisbury. On Tuesday night last Detective Irving arrested Albert Dumolin, *alias* Ralph Dunbar, *alias* Samuel Rogers, *alias* Parker, and Charles Getman on a charge of complicity in the forgery. He also arrested Geo. R. Salisbury, the son of the supposed drawer of the check, yesterday, and it is now alleged that young Salisbury filled up the check; that Getman forged the signature of his father, and Dunbar presented it at the bank. Dunbar and Getman were found in possession of about $400 worth of diamonds, a gold watch and chain, and a small amount of money. These young men were arraigned before Justice Ledwith yesterday afternoon, when Getman was admitted as a witness against the other two, who were held for examination.

The Labor Exchange.—The Castle Garden Labor Exchange is doing a good work. The following is the semi-monthly report, from April 16 to April 30, thirteen working days: Applications for employment—Males 817, females 587; total, 1,404. Orders for employes—Males 1,001, females 612; total, 1,613. Persons employed—Males 817, females 587; total, 1,404. Among this number were twenty-eight families, comprising seventy-eight persons. Average number of applications and engagements for every working day, 108; average number of orders for every working day, 124. Average rate of monthly wages paid—To males, $15; to females, $8 32. Classification of emigrant labor—Males, mechanical labor, 148, agricultural labor, 669; total, 817; females, skilled labor, 15, unskilled labor, 572; total, 587. Common school education of emigrants—Males able to read and write, 665, not able, 161; total, 826; females able to read and write, 336, not able, 251; total, 587.

Destination of Emigrants.—During the past month emigrants from Europe have left this port for the following destinations: Arkansas, 20; British Columbia, 6; Canada, 204; California, 222; Connecticut, 240; Delaware, 29; District of Columbia, 85; Florida, 2; Georgia, 5; Illinois, 2,754; Iowa, 491; Indiana, 277; Kentucky, 98; Kansas, 92; Louisiana, 62; Massachusetts, 786; Maryland, 172; Maine, 47; Michigan, 482; Minnesota, 259; Missouri, 648; Mississippi, 14; New-Hampshire, 52; Nova Scotia, 32; New-York, 5,675; New-Jersey, 573; Nebraska, 125; North Carolina, 6; New-Brunswick, 2; Rhode Island, 219; Ohio, 979; Pennsylvania, 1,593; South Carolina, 17; South America, 17; Texas, 36; Tennessee, 55; Vermont, 66; Utah, 2; Virginia, 108; West India, 5; Wisconsin, 1,185; Dakotah, 4; Montana, 2. Total, 17,748.

Highway Robbery.—An unknown resident of New-Jersey was assaulted on Monday afternoon at the Battery by some ruffian who knocked him down and beat him, following up the outrage by robbing him of a silver watch, and making good his escape before the arrival of the Police. The Jerseyman shook the dust of the City from his feet and returned home. On Tuesday night Detective Mullin arrested John McDonald, *alias* "Pigeon," a well-known rough character, at No. 318 Water-street, and he afterward confessed that he had committed the robbery and pawned the watch at a Rose-street pawn-office. As the watch has been recovered, the owner is requested to call at the Oak-street Police Station to prefer a complaint. McDonald was held for the present by Justice Ledwith.

A Hint to Housekeepers.—A day or two ago, Henry Starr and an unknown confederate called at the residence of Jacob L. Dodge, No. 13 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) and informed Kate Fowler, the housekeeper, that they had been sent for two carpets by Mr. Dodge with directions to clean them. The carpets were delivered, and as no such order had been given, Officer Cole, of the Fifth Ward, made search for the stolen property. He discovered that Starr and Sarah Brandon had called on Michael Collins at No. 148 West Broadway, and offered the carpets for sale, when Collins purchased them. Both Starr and his female confederate were arrested, and Justice Ledwith yesterday remanded them for trial.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.—The reopening of the newly-fitted rooms of this Society, in the Cooper Institute, will take place this evening, when Gen. Thos. L. Kane of Pennsylvania, brother of the late distinguished Arctic Explorer, Dr. E. K. Kane, will read a paper on the new Territory of Aliaska. The Society has now a permanent and comfortable home, in which its valuable library and maps have been arranged, and if properly managed can become one of the most useful Societies in the country. The facilities for development are very great, and their subjects the most interesting of all the other branches of the Natural Sciences. Gen. Kane is a very able speaker, thoroughly informed on the subject he has chosen to illustrate.

A Forged Check.—James Driscoll, aged 14, of No. 135 Sullivan-street, was stopped yesterday on his way to school by an unknown man who offered him a small sum of money to go to Wall-street with him and present a check at the Marine National Bank. When they arrived at the bank the man remained on the corner while the boy entered and presented the check, which purported to have been drawn in favor of Vermilyea & Co. for $837 75, and signed Samuel A. Sawyer. The teller suspected the character of the check and caused the boy's arrest—his prompter, of course, escaping. The detectives have the case in charge. The boy will be probably released to-day.

A Landlord Censured by a Coroner's Jury.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan over the body of Mary Ann Kelly, a native of Ireland, aged 26 years, who died from injuries sustained by a fall from an upper window of No. 73 Park-street on Monday night. She resided at No. 25 Market-street, and was assisting Margaret Terry to move into the premises in Park-street, not yet completed, and accidentally fell through a sashless window on the second floor into the alley, death ensuing soon after. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance, and censured the owner of the premises, a Mr. Leavey, for allowing tenants to occupy the building while in an unfinished and dangerous condition.

Chamber of Commerce.—The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will take place to-morrow at 1 P. M., when an election of the following officers will be held: A president, first vice-president, second vice-president, treasurer, secretary, an executive committee, composed of ten members; a chairman for the Committee of Arbitration, a member of the Committee of Arbitration, a committee on the Mercantile Library, composed of five members; three trustees of the institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve for three years; a commissioner for licensing sailors' boarding-houses or hotels; a committee on gold statistics, composed of seven members.

Alleged Arson.—Monday night, about 12 o'clock, the boat-house of James Mooney, at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River, was destroyed by fire. Yesterday Thomas J. McDermott was arrested upon a charge of having fired the house. McDermott was formerly in the employ of Mooney, and a difficulty arising between them, he was discharged some two months since. At that time, it is alleged, he threatened to burn down the boat-house, and on the night of the fire was seen within two blocks of it and walking toward it. Upon these facts McDermott was committed by Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, for trial at the General Sessions.

Caught by a Button.—John Abercombie was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon a charge of burglariously entering the dining saloon of Erastus Miller, in the basement of No. 315 Eighth-avenue. It was alleged that Abercombie had been employed in the saloon, and disappeared on Sunday, together with the key of the money-drawer. Yesterday morning it was found that the drawer had been rifled, and an entrance effected into the saloon through the grating, under which a button of Abercombie's vest was found. Upon this evidence he was committed to answer a charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

Alleged Fraud by an Insurance Broker.—Abram Losey, an insurance broker, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice Ledwith on a charge of fraud, preferred by Edward D. Sniffen, of No. 204 East Fiftieth-street, who alleges that on the 23d of last December he was induced to purchase a third interest in the insurance business of the accused and a sixteenth interest in a lease on the Barkman farm, near Boonton, N. J., for the sum of $1,500 cash. He subsequently discovered that the representations made by Losey were specious and false; hence the complaint. The prisoner was held to bail for examination.

At the Morgue.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Thirty-second-street and North River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 35 years, five feet high, with brown hair and sandy whiskers. He had on a blue knit jacket, black beaver vest and brass buttons, black cloth pantaloons, white shirt, blue merino shirt, woolen comforter, heavy boots and Canton flannel drawers. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

Larceny on a Pier.—Yesterday morning Patrick Flannigan, employed on Pier No. 24 North River, saw Thomas Wilson, a sailor from Charleston, S. C., pick up a carpet-bag belonging to John Flynn, of No. 91 Cherry-street, and run off with it. As this proceeding was slightly irregular Wilson was arrested, and subsequently arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at the Tombs, who locked him up for trial in default of $500 bail.

Baptist Sunday-School Union.—The eighth annual meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Union takes place this evening in the Baptist Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street. The addresses will be by Rev. Jos. F. Elder, of Orange, N. J.; Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, of Albany, N. Y., and Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Brooklyn.

Police Trials.—The charges against policemen that were brought to trial before Commissioners Acton and Brennan were generally of a frivolous nature. Officer William H. Breakell, of the Twenty-first Precinct was complained of by William B. Lambert, Jr., for not coming when sent for by him to protect him from the annoyance of disorderly boys, and for looking at him in an independent way when remonstrated with. This was the worst charge preferred, and the inference is that the record of the department this week is decidedly good.

Rather Lucky.—Haskett G. Smith, an Inspector, was found in Greenwich-street on Tuesday night in a state of helpless intoxication, having in his possession $13,500 in Treasury notes and United States bonds, a gold watch and other valuables. He was locked up at the Leonard-street Police Station.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Inebriates' Home.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of this institution: President, J. S. T. Stranahan; Vice-President, John Dikeman; Treasurer, James H. Prentice; Secretary, Rev. Jno. Willetts; Directors, Rev. J. A. Paddock, Henry Hagner, Stephen Haynes, E. Richardson, W. Beebe, J. S. T. Stranahan, John Dikeman, Jas. H. Prentice, Samuel D. Morris, T. L. Mason, Geo. I. Bennett, A. Beale, John McNamee, T. J. Buckley, Rev. Jas. Fransoli, R. Lowery, Rev. J. Rockwell and J. Marsh.

Recovery of Drowned Bodies.—The body of Edward O. Shaughnessy, drowned in Newtown Creek on Tuesday by the capsizing of a boat, was recovered yesterday afternoon by Mr. Primrose, within a hundred yards of the scene of the casualty. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, and leaves a widow in Massachusetts, where he recently resided....The body of a drowned babe was last evening found in the dock foot of Grand-street, E. D.

Grand Larceny.—A boy named Michael Carmody was arrested yesterday on the charge of having stolen a velvet cloak, valued at $50, from Mrs. Sophia Hoft, who resides at No. 50 Willow-street. The prisoner was taken before Justice Cornwell and committed to jail to await an examination. The property has been recovered.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4675—The Mayor vs. Wood	1165—Blumenthal et al. vs. Cohen
983—Le Clair vs. Sarnar, &c.	1237—Pierce et al. vs. Lynch
1291—Baker vs. Byrne et al.	1239—Kavanagh et al. vs. Malloy
303—Uttleback vs. Kahn.	57—Sackett vs. Mott, &c.
1297—Wolfsohn, admr., vs. Kuphal.	979—Clark, admr., vs. Merriam
1263—Davison vs. Wetmore	941—Leigh vs. Schwartz, et al.
1059—Deen vs. Matthias.	915—Oram vs. Richmond Iron Min. Co.
1093—Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr., et al.	1129—Wagnon vs. Eneas.
1161—Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.	1169—Hertz et al. vs. Hartz.
429—Christie vs. Haskell.	
523—N. Y., Nuevitas and Cuba S. S. Co. vs. Neafie et al.	

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
108½—Matthews vs. Hobby.	1372—Doran, by gdn., vs. East River Ferry Co.
164—Hyland vs. Lynen, Sheriff, &c.	1410—J. Russel Manufacturing Co. vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
284—Webster vs. Rackett et al.	1600—Browning et al. vs. Roser et al.
790—Schaefer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1602—Morris vs. Treacy.
802—Deans et al. vs. Whitney et al.	1610—Bergmann vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
820—Virtue vs. Kelly.	1614—Callaghan vs. Henriques.
1112—Huchez vs. Reyns.	1154—Otard vs. Quinn et al.
1130—Battellee et al. vs. Howe et al.	1182—Osgood et al. vs. Lyman.
1324—Posner vs. Stern et al.	1286—Hopkins vs. Hailley et al.
1392—Fisk et al. vs. Riggs et al.	
1342—Fisk et al. vs. Riggs et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called, (by Cardozo, J.,) at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
107—Worthington vs. Lockwood et al.	242—Haas vs. Mohr.
109—Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Co. vs. Dayton.	246—Manning vs. Stratton et al.
166—Wallace et al. vs. Walroth.	247—Stevens et al. vs. Stratton et al.
194—Dexter vs. Goodman.	253—Wilkes vs. Tallman et al.
197—Coomer vs. Merklee et al.	254—Murray vs. Glover.
223—Zabriskie vs. Zabriskie	255—Cumming vs. Hagan et al.
228—Claflin vs. Lippman.	261—Haggerty vs. Gill.
230—Wi ans vs. Walker et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3891—Rankin vs. Van Loon.	3783—Murphy vs. Lester.
3893—Hamilton vs. Van Loon.	3785—Martin vs. Sartor et al.
2167—New-Haven & Northampton Company vs. Quintard.	3787—Southmayd et al. vs. Keith et al.
3737—Heithecker vs. Spear.	3625—Thurston vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
3757—Weiler vs. Dowd et al.	3803—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3865—Jones et al. vs. Fowler et al.	3561—Shapter vs. Doherty et al.
3777—Monk vs. Pell et al.	3741—Jacobs et al. vs. Wilde.
3781—Hallet vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.	

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3880—Janeway vs. Garniss, Executor, &c.	3846—Hillsburgh vs. Warren.
3964—Rich vs. Briggs et al.	3830—McCormack et al. vs. Lees.
3906—Beck vs. Kiistler.	3854—Smock et al. vs. Luyster.
3182—Fowler vs. Burnham.	3888—Clay vs. Winter.
3898—Bimbaum vs. Bimheimer et al.	3892—Cazimajou vs. Sipley.
3794—Gray, Ad'r, &c., vs. Nat. Steam Nav. Co.	3938—Heath et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
3426—Carman vs. Berden.	1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
3714—Bevy et al. vs. Lowmbey et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1152—Burns vs. O'Connor.	1167—Le Guer vs. Gentil, &c.
898—Anderson, &c., vs. Huebner.	1168—Gostin vs. Davies.
1132—Hausknecht vs. Earle, &c.	1169—Butler vs. Titus, &c.
1110—Meyer vs. Rick.	1170—Golliatt, &c., vs. Titus, &c.
1111—Olney vs. the Financial Com. Ex. Co.	1171—Same vs. Same.
1112—Cooper vs. the Financial Com. Ex. Co.	1172—Quirk vs. Valentine.
1161—Phillips vs. Sullivan.	1174—Derhaus vs. Butterfield.
	1175—Garner, &c., vs. Luling, &c.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony, &c.	721—Reyns vs. Verelst.
959—McChester vs. The Mayor, &c.	377—Marshall, Jr., vs. Trask, &c.
615—Donohoe vs. The Same	921—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.
791—Engelhardt vs. The Same.	154—Curtis, Ex'r, &c., vs. The same.
1031—Townsend, Adm'r, vs. Erie Railway Co.	986—Arnold vs. Bedford.
431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff	323—Hadden, &c., vs. Meyer, &c.
1066—Kelly vs. Schwartz.	989—Cugnard vs. Coudert, Jr.
1067—Same vs. Same.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1111—Gould vs. Rodgers.	1133—Belt vs. Depew.
1108—Carey vs. Schaeffer.	1132—Wilkerson vs. Frageson.
1085—McDermot vs. Cusick.	1134—Scott vs. McDonald.
1066—Kurzman vs. Harris.	1135—Niles vs. Graves.
1057—Miller vs. Latson.	1137—O'Sullivan vs. Decker.
1009—Giannine vs. Donanue.	1136—Friel vs. Curtis.
1024—Lakue et al. vs. Losee et al.	1138—Bownes vs. Canary.
941—Duryea vs. Pott.	1139—Moseby vs. Danziger.
1041—Nutt vs. Pearson.	1140—Dewing vs. Herrick.
973—Clark vs. Smith.	1141—Twelong vs. Hickox.
1128—Murray vs. Price.	1143—Lesle vs. Cohen.
1122—Stevens vs. Levere.	1144—Smith vs. Boek.
1127—Duffy vs. Kalb.	1146—Gessert vs. Oatman.
1130—Hammett vs. Davis.	1147—Cox vs. Bozeman.
1131—Donnelly vs. Eastham.	1148—Lewis vs. Haas.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russell, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Chas. Brown; robbery.
The People vs. John De Forrest; burglary.
The People vs. Chas. Hayden; burglary.
The People vs. Jas. Reed; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Miller; grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Nolan; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Murphy; grand larceny.
The People vs. Kate Kelly; grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles J. Emmett; grand larceny.
The People vs. John C. Hauer; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Louis Brown; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Etting Housen; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Chas. Ward and Sam'l. King; grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Boyle; petit larceny.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
25—Cohen vs. Mawn.	64—Williams vs. Bert.
36—Bates vs. Wilson.	65—Stone vs. Hartz.
41—Thompson vs. Thornton.	66—Poole vs. Campbell.
43—Rosengarden vs. Campbell.	67—Mackell vs. Osmer.
47—Elford vs. Chapel.	68—Rogers vs. Elkins.
52—Behrman vs. Campbell.	70—Fagan vs. Shaul.
62—Newton vs. Donevan et al.	71—Lyon vs. McIlvaine.
63—Newton vs. Donevan et al.	72—Hahn vs. Wheeler.
	73—Meehan vs. McLaughlin
	74—Mead vs. City RR. Co.
	75—Sheridan vs. Hall.
	76—Taylor vs. Truckman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

BANKRUPTCY—DISCHARGE REFUSED—BANKRUPT'S WIFE HOLDING PROPERTY.

In the matter of Robert C. Rathbone, a bankrupt.—Blatchford, J.—The specifications for trial in this case in opposition to the discharge of the bankrupt are the fifth, seventh and eighth. I do not think there is any evidence to sustain the averments of the fifth specification, namely, that the bankrupt is entitled to the two lots in Sixty-third-street, New-York. As to the seventh specification, the evidence shows that the bankrupt is not, and never was, the owner of any one of the life insurance policies mentioned in the specification. The eighth specification is "that the business of Rathbone Brothers & Co., Brokers, &c., in Broadway, New-York, was started and built up by said bankrupt, and has so continued under his supervision to the present time; the yearly net profits whereof are now about $35,000 per year; that said bankrupt professes to receive only about one-tenth of the annual profits of said business as a clerk, and in lieu of salary, which amounts to about $3,600 per annum, while his said wife represents by purchase, or pretended purchase for $4,000, a one-fifth interest in said business, with about $7,000 per year, all of which business, except those portions actually and not fraudulently sold to others, are assets in the hands of said bankrupt, and should inure to the benefit of his creditors." The bankrupt sets forth in his inventory of assets no assets whatever, except his personal clothing, of the value of $100. In November, 1855, the bankrupt and one Halsey, being in partnership under the firm name of Robert C. Rathbone, failed, and made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The business of Rathbone, Brothers & Co., referred to in the specification, is that of insurance brokers. The firm has no capital, and the business does not require any. It is the business of procuring, to be effected, insurance on property, and the remuneration for the service rendered consists of a percentage commission. The success of the business depends wholly on the personal exertions of those engaged in carrying it on, and there is no profit in it derived from the buying or selling of merchandise or the employment of money or property. The bankrupt and one Hamlin commenced this business about Jan. 1, 1855. On the 1st of January, 1856, Aaron H. Rathbone joined them. About the 1st of January, 1857, Hamlin withdrew, leaving Aaron H. Rathbone in the business with the bankrupt, under the name of Rathbone Brothers. This state of things continued until 1858, when the bankrupt withdrew and became Assistant Secretary of an Insurance Company, where he remained until 1861, at a salary of $2,000 per year. In 1861 the bankrupt became a clerk to Aaron H. Rathbone, in the insurance business, at a salary of $2,500 a year. On the 1st of November, 1863, Aaron H. Rathbone took into the business with him, as partners, Henry C. Seward, Theodore H. Knox and William C. Greig, the bankrupt continuing with the firm as clerk. In this firm Aaron H. Rathbone was interested in the profits to the extent of three-tenths; Seward, three-tenths; Knox, two-tenths, and Greig two-tenths. Greig paid $8,000 to Aaron H. Rathbone for the two-tenths interest in the profits of the firm. The profits of the firm were, on the average, $35,000 per year. About the 1st of October, 1866, Knox withdrew from the firm, selling out his two-tenths interest to the wife of the bankrupt for $4,000, which she paid to Knox. Since that time she has claimed and received two-tenths of the profits of the business, although she has not personally rendered any services in the business. The profits since she came into the firm have averaged $35,000 per year. At the time the bankrupt's wife so went into the firm, a written agreement was made between the firm and the bankrupt under which the bankrupt has from that time been in the receipt of one-tenth of the profits of the business as a salary or compensation for his services. Thus he and his wife together received out of the profits of the firm, to the making of which they contributed nothing but the personal services of the bankrupt, three-tenths of such profits, being a share amounting to $10,500 per year. Now, although the money which the bankrupt's wife paid to Knox for the privilege of receiving the two-tenths share in the $35,000 profits per annum may have been her own individual money, inherited by her from deceased relatives, it is impossible not to see through the thin disguise whereby the bankrupt has, in fraud of his creditors, been really a partner in the firm, receiving for his personal exertions in the business three-tenths of the profits, being the sum of $10,500 per annum, the manipulation being attempted to be effected by putting one-tenth in the shape of a salary to himself, and two-tenths in the shape of an interest owned by his wife. The firm had no benefit from any services, or money, or capital, or property of the wife. The $4,000 she paid to Knox did not go to the firm. The husband was a real partner all the time. The money paid by the firm to the wife for the two-tenths, was paid to her in fact as trustee for her husband, certainly as against his creditors, and there can be no difficulty in its being reached by the assignee in bankruptcy for the benefit of those creditors. The firm paid the entire three-tenths which the bankrupt and his wife received, solely for the personal services of the bankrupt. The firm received no other consideration for the three-tenths but the personal services of the bankrupt. The bankrupt alone earned the two-tenths which went to the wife, and it must be regarded as a gift by him to her in fraud of his creditors, and as property held by her in trust for him. She has it now. She owns a house at Fort Washington, for which she paid $11,000, and two lots in Sixty-third-street, and the personal property and furniture in the house. The bankrupt resides with her, and they and their children have been supported out of this income of $10,500 a year, in a style of living shown by the evidence, as to servants and horses and carriages, entirely inconsistent with any honest and fair dealing by the bankrupt toward his creditors, whose debts not barred by limitation, and nearly all in judgment, amount to over $20,000. The eighth specification is substantially proved, and the facts set up on it and shown by the testimony to exist, bring this case within several of the grounds for withholding a discharge set forth in the 29th section. He has willfully sworn falsely in the affidavit annexed to his inventory in stating that he has no assets; he has concealed his property derived from profits in the firm in which he is and has been really a partner, by covering them up in the hands of his wife, and he has been guilty of fraud in not delivering such property to his assignee. A bankruptcy law which should admit of a discharge in such a case as this, would not be likely to remain long on the statute book. The discharge is refused.

John H. White, for the bankrupt; H. P. Herdman, for the creditor.

TIME TO FILE OBJECTIONS TO DISCHARGE—ADJOURNMENT OF PROCEEDINGS ON ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

In the matter of Darius Tallman.—In this case an order was made requiring the creditors to show cause why the bankrupt should not be discharged, returnable April 20, 1868. On that day one of the creditors appeared, and the proceedings on the order were adjourned till May 2, being two days beyond the time limited by the 24th rule for filing objections. On the 2d of May the creditor appeared and presented objections which the Register refused to receive as being too late. On request, the question was certified to the Court.

By the Court—The Register states that the proceedings upon the order to show cause were on the 20th day of April, 1868, adjourned to the 2d day of May, 1868. This being so, the case stood as if the 2d day of May was the day originally fixed for the creditors to show cause, and any creditor entitled to show cause could do so on the 2d day of May, and could file his specification within ten days after the 2d day of May. Therefore, the creditor in this case was entitled to file his specification on the 2d day of May, and the Register ought to have received it. By the terms of the adjournment, the Register made the 2d day of May, within General Order No. 24, the day when the creditors were required to show cause. If there had been no adjournment the case would have been different.

The Clerk will certify this decision to the Register, Isaac Dayton, Esq.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—MAY 6.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE ENRIGHT-ALLEN CASE.

This case was again called up, when the trial was further opposed by counsel.

Mr. Underhill, of counsel for Enright, hoped that a further postponement of the case would be granted under the circumstances. He was utterly unable to proceed with the trial of the cause, owing to the debility and prostration occasioned by his recent illness, and respectfully asked the Court to let the case stand over.

The Judge said: When this case was last before the Court it was set down for to-day, with the distinct understanding that it should be then tried, and that if counsel still continued sick other counsel should be employed. Has the other counsel any objection to offer?

Allen's counsel said that the Legislature being still in session it was impossible for him to proceed without the presence of Mr. Andrews, who, as the learned District-Attorney was aware, was his most important witness.

The District-Attorney said he wanted to understand distinctly when the case was to be tried. He was willing to extend all the professional courtesy in his power consistent with his duty to the public. He had been summoned to Washington, and if the case were to go over longer than to-morrow he would start to-night; but if the Court decided it should be tried to-morrow he would be ready to go on.

The Judge said—I certainly have no disposition to postpone the trial of this case longer than to-morrow, unless the gentlemen come to some understanding with the District-Attorney.

A consultation was here held between the defendant's counsel and the District-Attorney, but the latter insisted on having the case disposed of as speedily as possible.

The Judge said—I will set the case down for to-morrow at 12 o'clock, when the gentlemen must be ready to proceed.

Counsel for Allen here intimated that he had a demurrer to enter, and the Judge said he would listen to it. The principal grounds of the demurrer were that there were no distinct offences charged in the fifth and sixth counts, and counsel moved for judgment in favor of his client accordingly.

The Court said the case would be set down for to-morrow, and the proceedings here terminated.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE CAMPEN EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

An examination into the charges against Samuel R. Campen for embezzling moneys from the First National Bank of Elmira, of which he was President, and the Croton National Bank of New-York, of which he was a Director, was commenced yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. The only witness examined was Stephen T. Arnott, now President of the National Bank of Elmira, whose testimony was but a repetition of the allegations made in his affidavit, already published in the Times.

An adjournment until 10 o'clock on Friday next was finally ordered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 6.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE INJUNCTION MOTIONS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY CONTROVERSY.

Richard Schell vs. The Erie Railway; Frank Work vs. The Same, and The People vs. The Same et al.—In these cases, which came before the Court on motions to dissolve injunctions, Mr. Rapallo, in behalf of the Vanderbilt interest, occupied the whole of the day on Tuesday, and concluded his argument yesterday morning. The motions have now been before this Court over a week. They will be continued on Friday morning, at which time it is understood that Mr. O'Conor will commence his argument.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—May 6.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

THE MURDER OF COL. FRASER—SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Cesrina Fraser and George C. Bingham, Administrators, &c., vs. Lemuel N. Freeman et al—The trial of this action, which has occupied the attention of the Court for the last three days, is approaching the end. Nearly the whole of yesterday was occupied by the summing up of counsel—Mr. Anthon for the defence, and Mr. Shaffer for the plaintiffs. This suit, as our readers have been apprized, was brought by the widow of Col. Fraser, who sues as administratrix to recover the sum of $5,000 under the statute, as damages for the wrongful acts of the defendants, resulting in Fraser's death. The latter was shot on his own premises, No. 186 Fulton-street, this City, on the morning of July 5, 1866, and died at the New-York Hospital within twenty-four hours thereafter. George C. Bingham, as administrator of the effects of the five minor children, is made a co-plaintiff.

At the conclusion of Mr. Shaffer's argument, the hour for adjournment having arrived, the Judge said he would charge the jury after the opening of the Court on Thursday morning. In the meantime it was the duty of the jury to refrain from conversing with each other, and under no circumstances were they to allow any one to approach them about the case.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 6.

By Judge Garvin.

John Farrington *vs.* William Selkirk et al.; motion granted.

George S. Stoddard *vs.* Araminta Stoddard; complaint dismissed with costs.

By Judge McCunn.

Eugene Michon *vs.* A. Charles Groux; order of Feb. 20 to be set aside and order of Feb. 26 to stand, with $10 costs.

Margaret Rafferty et al. *vs.* Adeline C. Gunter; motion granted without costs.

Thomas Slocumb et al. *vs.* Amos T. Hatfield et al.; motion granted.

William G. Coombs *vs.* Gerhard Lomer; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 6.

By Judge Barnard.

Ledoux et al. *vs.* Henderson; motion denied.

The People ex rel. William Lee *vs.* James Lynch, late Sheriff; default opened on payment of $10 costs.

Weed *vs.* Langworthy; motion granted.

Leffler *vs.* Carey; motion denied.

James Clayton *vs.* William G. Smith; motion denied.

Barrelto *vs.* Glacken; default opened and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 6, 1868.

$22,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C...	113¾	100	Pacific Mail........	93¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62..............	108	100	do..........s30	93¾
10,500	do..........b3	108¼	50	do..	93¾
108,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64............	106¾	20	do..... 2d call	93¾
22,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s.. C. '65........	106¾	200	Wells-Fargo Ex .	25¾
20,000	do..........b3	106¾	300	do... ......s60	25
20,000	U. S. 5s, C., New............	108¾	50	do......2d call	25
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	109¼	200	Mer. U. Ex.........	31¾
60,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C............	103	200	do....	31¾
1,000	Ohio 6s. '70......	99	100	Adams Ex...........	62¾
50,000	Tenn. 6s, now...	65¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R..b10	128¾
1,000	do..........	66¾	200	do............	128¾
3,000	Virginia 6s. new	50	1200	do............	128½
21,000	N. Car 6s.....x c	65	45	do............	128¾
5,000	do......2d call	65¼	23	do......2d call	128¾
5,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	63¼	100	Hud. Riv. R........	137
6,000	Mo. S. 6s,.......	88¾	100	Bos., Hartford & E.	15
1,000	Erie 1st M.......	102¼	300	Reading R......s60	90
8,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	94¼	100	do...........	90¾
2,000	T. & W. 1st. Ex....	92¼	100	do......2d call	90¾
10,000	Gt. W. 2d M....	74¾	600	M. S. & N. I.......	84¾
2,000	Ohio. & Mil. 1st.	88	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	83
6,000	N.Y. & N.H.B..6s	95	200	C. & N. W R......	65¾
5,000	Amer. Dock Co.	100	200	do............	65¾
25	Met. Bank..........	126	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	77
10	St. Nicholas B'k....	107¼	25	do......2d call	77¼
20	Fourth Nat. Bk...	105½	12	Clev. P. & Ash.....	103
60	Ocean Bank........	104	100	Tol. W. & W........	51¾
25	Am. Coal	43	150	New-Jer. Cen. R..	118¾
76	West. U. Tel......	37¼	15	P., F. W. & C......	105¾
300	Quicksilver	29¾	1100	do.	105¾
100	do......2d call	29¾	450	do............	105¾
15	Amer. Ex..	60¼	100	do b10	105¾
			300	Ohio & M. R.......	31¼
			100	do............	31¼
			50	Ohio & Miss. P....	78
			100	Rens. & Sar. R.....	86¾
			61	M. & P. D. C. 2d Pf	91¾

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U.S. 5s, '71, R...	122½	100	Wells-Fargo Ex s60	26
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, R....	112	100	do............	25¾
2,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C...	113¾	100	Adams Ex..........	62¾
1,500	do............	113¾	100	Mer. U. Ex.........	31¾
25,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	113¾	500	N. Y. Cen..........	129
2,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62...........	105¾	300	do............	129¾
5,000	do.	105¾	100	do..........s30	129
231,000	U.S. 5-20s, C., '62	108¼	300	Reading R..........	91¾
23,500	do............	108¼	100	Mich. Cen..........	120¾
64,000	U. S. 5-20s. C.'64	106¾	200	do............	121
38,000	do..........b3	106¾	20	do............	120¾
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65.........b3	106¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I....	84¾
69,000	U.S. 5-20s, C., '65, New............	109	108	Ill. Cen. R..........	146¾
50,000	do............	109	100	do............	146¾
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	109¾	800	Clev. & Pitts.......	83¾
70,600	do..........b3	109¾	200	Chi. & N. W........	66¾
50,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C............	103¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	77¾
58,000	do............	103	100	do............	77¾
1,000	Vir. St. 6's....x o	51¼	300	Clev. & Tol.........	106
3,000	Virginia 6s. New	50	100	Ohio. & R.I.R.......	94¾
7,000	Missouri 6s......	89	100	do............	94¾
50	W. U. Tel..........	37¾	200	Mil. & St. P........	64¾
600	Quicksilver	31¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	76¾
100	do..........b30	30¾	500	Tol. W. & W.........	51¾
100	Pacific Mail.....s30	93¾	100	Pitt. Ft. W. & C.....	105¾
30	do............	93¾	200	do............	105¾
			1000	do............	106
			100	do............	106¾
			300	Ohio & Miss. R. R.	31¾
			200	Atlantic Mail.......	35

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Quick. Min........	29¾	400	Reading R..........	90¾
100	do..........b10	29¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C......	104¾
100	do............	29¾	200	O. & Miss. R.......	31
180	Pacific Mail......c	93¾	100	do..........b15	31¾
100	West. U. Tel........	37¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.......	83
100	do..........b10	37¾	100	Chi. R. I. & P......c	94¾
200	do............	37¾	100	do..........b3	94¾
800	N. Y. Cen. R........	128¾	500	Chi. & N. W.........	65¾
1200	Erie R............	70¾	500	do............	65¾
400	do..........c	70¾	100	do..........b10	65¾
100	do..........s10	70¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	76¾
500	do..........b3	70¾	100	do..........b10	76¾
500	do..........b4	70¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Wells-Fargo Ex...	25¾	800	Erie R............	70¾
300	do..........s30	25¾	100	Mil. & St. P Pf......	76¾
100	Mer. U. Ex.........	31¾	800	P., F W. & C.....b3	105¾
50	Adams Ex.........	62¾	300	do..........b10	106
100	do............	62¾	300	Ohio & Miss. R......	31¾
200	Quick. Min........	30¾	100	do..........b15	31¾
100	do..........b10	30¾	200	Bost., Hart. & E.....	14¾
100	do............	30¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R. ex-d	84¾
300	Canton Co..........	51¾	200	do............	84¾
100	do............	51¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.......	83
300	Pacific Mail........	93¾	200	do............	83¾
100	do..........b10	93¾	300	do............	83¾
100	do............	93¾	100	do............	94¾
100	West. U. Tel........	37¾	400	Chic., R. I & P......	94¾
800	N. Y. Cen..........	129¾	100	do..........b5	94¾
400	do............	129¾	800	Chi. & N. W.........	66¾
400	do..........b10	129¾	1200	do..........b30	66¾
300	Reading R..........	90¾	200	do............	66¾
200	do............	90¾	300	do..........b30	66¾
200	do..........b10	91	100	Chi. & N.W.R. Pf....	77¾
500	do..........b3	91	100	do............	77¾
800	do............	91	100	do..........b15	77¾
200	do..........b10	91¾	600	do..........b3	77¾
200	do............	91¾	200	do..........b30	77¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Wells-Fargo Ex...	25¾	200	West. U. Tel........	37¾
200	do..........s30	25	200	Reading R..........	91
3	Am. Ex. Co.........	60	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	76¾
300	U. S. Ex............	62¾	200	P., F. W. & C.......	106¾
300	Adams Ex..........	62¾	10	Mich. S. & N. I. ex-d	84¾
200	Quicksilver..........	31	100	do............	84¾
100	do............	31¾	600	Clev. & Pitts R......	83¾
200	Pac. Mail...........	93¾	200	Chic. R. I. & P......	94¾
400	do............	93¾	100	do..........b10	94¾
100	do..........s3	93¾	100	do............	94¾
290	Atlantic Mail.......	33	100	do............	94¾
1800	N. Y. Cen..........	128¾	100	Chi. N. & W. R......	66¾
200	do..........b15	128¾	100	do..........b30	66¾
200	do..........b3	128¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	77
600	Erie R.............	70¾			

Wednesday, May 6—P. M.

The following comparative schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as reported in our last paper by telegraph from Washington, as to the 1st May, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1.

	April 1, 1868.	May 1, 1868.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7	909,625,100	927,284,950
Sixes of 1881	283,677,150	283,677,200
Old Sixes, 1867-8	8,903,642	8,658,242
Five ₽ cents, 10-40s	187,442,450	188,925,400
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,944,440,842	$1,963,348,292
Seven-Thirties, 1867-8	$185,884,100	$163,490,250
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	46,010,530	44,573,890
Three ₽ cent. L. T. cert.	26,290,000	28,330,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	23,582,000	23,982,000
Total Currency interest	$281,766,630	[illegible]
Greenbacks	$356,144,727	$356,144,727
Fractional Currency	32,568,690	32,459,490
Gold Notes	17,742,080	19,357,908
*Demands free of interest	9,036,383	7,905,283
Total free of Interest	$415,511,880	$415,858,400
Total Debt in gross	$2,641,729,332	[illegible]
Less Cash in Treasury	122,509,645	139,083,795
Total	$2,519,209,687	$2,500,528,827
	April 1, 1868.	May 1, 1868.
Gold on hand	$99,279,618	[illegible]
Gold Notes out	17,742,080	19,357,900
Belonging to Government	$81,537,558	$87,551,758

*Past due debt, not presented.

Increase—In Funded Gold Debt		$18,937,450
In Bonds to Pacific Road		400,000
In New 3 ₽ cent. Deposits		2,040,000
In Gold Notes		1,615,840
Total		$22,993,290
Decrease—In 7.30 ₽ cents	$22,393,850	
In Compounds	1,436,650	
In Past Due Debt	1,131,100	
In Fractional Currency	138,200	25,100,000
Decrease of Outstanding Debt		$2,106,710
Add difference in Treasury		16,574,150
Decrease in Public Debt in April		$18,680,860

The result of the present statement of the Public Debt is exceedingly gratifying as showing so large a reduction in the *net* aggregate. This is due to the very liberal Customs revenue of the month, a good part of which was turned into Currency by the sales of Gold at 138@139 ₽ cent, and a fair amount of Internal Revenue.

It is not creditable to the Department, however, that the whole excess of these revenues over the disbursements of the month should not have been applied to the payment of the outstanding obligations of the Government, in place of being added to the already excessive Gold and Currency balances in the Treasury. It is difficult to understand why April, of all the months of the business calendar, should have been singled out for withdrawing nine millions Currency more than in March from the trade and banking movement of the country and locking it up in the Treasury. It is still more unaccountable that the outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the Treasury (the greater part running at the high rate of 7.30 ℘ cent. ℘ annum) should not have been reduced sixteen or eighteen millions more than appears upon the Statement, to correspond with the surplus revenues of the month to make such reduction. It is said, in explanation, that the Secretary was surprised by the somewhat liberal Internal Revenue receipts near the close of the month, which not only made his monthly Statement better than he expected, but left his Currency balances at the close of the month larger than he desired.

The Money market to-day is easy at 7 ℘ cent., with more numerous exceptions than yesterday or on Monday at 6 ℘ cent. The Gold Brokers paid 6 ℘ cent. for carrying over their balances. The Brokers in the Public Funds paid from 6 to 7 ℘ cent.; the leading houses were supplied at 6 ℘ cent. The sales of Gold were again very steady at 139¼@139⅜ ℘ cent. The Customs demand for Gold averages nearly $400,000 per day. The Export demand for Gold and Silver for the Cunarder sailing to-day is about $700,000; for the German steamer to-morrow about the same amount. The Foreign Exchanges are firm on the basis of 110¼ ℘ cent. for prime 60-day Bills on London. The California steamer brought in to-day $727,000 in Gold and Silver.

At the Stock Exchange the public funds were firmer than yesterday, and the business larger. The old 5-20s of 1862 were especially active, and the new 5-20s of 1867 firm; the former at 108¼ ex-May Coupon; the latter 109⅝, including accrued Gold interest since January. The old short date 5 ℘ cent., due in 1871 and 1874, and to be then paid off in Gold, are in request, and sell at 122@125 for the '71s, and 112@115 for the '74s, the outside figure being paid for the Coupon Bonds, and the inside for Registered Certificates.

The State Bonds of Missouri advanced to 89 ℘ cent., and the Tennessees and North Carolinas were steady. On the Miscellaneous Shares, the demand continued for Pacific Mail at 93½ ℘ cent., and the renewed speculation in Quicksilver Company carried up the price to 30½ ℘ cent. The Western Union Telegraph was firm at 37¼@37⅜ ℘ cent.

The Railway market opened steady at the reduced quotations of yesterday afternoon, but soon after improved, and the business in the New-York and Western Roads, and in Philadelphia and Reading was on a fair scale throughout the day. The range of the New-York Central sales was from 128⅝ to 129¼ ℘ cent. Pittsburg advanced to 83½, and Fort Wayne rapidly rose from 104½ to 106½ ℘ cent. The shares of the Michigan Central, which had been quiet for several months past at 112@115 ℘ cent., rose yesterday to 118½ and to-day to 121 ℘ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	103	103	Missouri	88½	89
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108	108¼	Northwest	65¾	66⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109¾	109⅝	N. West Pref	76⅞	76⅞
N. Y. Central	128⅝	128⅞	Rock Island	94⅝	94⅞
Erie	70⅞	70⅞	Fort Wayne	104½	106½
Hudson	137	136	W. U. Telegraph	37¼	37⅜
Reading	90⅝	90⅞	M'chants' Union	31	31¼
Mich. Southern	84⅛	84¼	St. Paul Pref	76¼	76½
Ohio and Miss	30⅝	31	St. Paul Com	64⅛	64⅝
Pittsburgh	82¾	83½	Pacific Mail	93⅞	93⅝
Toledo	105⅝	105¾	American Gold	139⅜	139⅜
Tenn 6s, new	66⅞	66⅞	Bills on London	110¼	110¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	141½	5-20 reg., 1867	109
6 ℘ cent. coup., reg. '81	113	5-20 coup. '67	109⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	113	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	109
5-20 reg., 1862	105¾	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	121
5-20 coup., small	108¼	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	111¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	108	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	115
5-20 reg., 1864	105¾	End. cou., 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000	106¼	10-40 reg	102¾
5-20 reg., 1865	106	10-40 500 & 1,000	103
5-20 cou., small	105¾	7-3-10 2d series	107¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	106¼	7-3-10 3d series	107¾
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	109		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan	109	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	99
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	102	Illinois war loan	99
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	71
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Tennessee do., ex. cou	67¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	66½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	102	Virginia 6s, new bds	49¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	102	Georgia 6s	75
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	96	North Carolina 6s	80
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	99	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	65
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	N. C. 6s, new bonds	63¾
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60	99	Missouri 6s	88¾
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '62	99	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is	87¾
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '65	99	California 7s	133½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft 1870	99	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	119	Hanover	114
Mechanics'	125	Irving	106½
Union	113	Metropolitan	134½
America	142½	East River	95
Phenix	107	Nassau	102
National	110	Shoe and Leather	144½
Merch'ts' Exchange	111½	Corn Exchange	125
Leather Manuf's	170	Continental	103
Seventh Ward	112	St. Nicholas	107
State of New-York	111	Commonwealth	111½
Commerce	119½	Importers' & Trad's	125
Mec. B. Assoc'n	116	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Broadway	250	Central National	107
Ocean	104	First National	203½
American Exchange	117½	Fourth National	105
Chatham	147	Ninth National	106½
Bank of the Repub	116	Tenth National	102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex. bds	85¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Han. & St. Jos. L.G	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Del. L. & W 1st M	96
N. Y. Cen. 7's con. 1876	127	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	127	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	80
Erie 1st M. Ex	102	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	69
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1870	100	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	87
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	89½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74¾
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	95½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-70	101½	Gal. & Chi. Ex	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	104	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	93
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	97½	Morris & Essex 1st M	95½
Harlem 1st M	x 98	Morris & Essex 2d M	86½
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	104
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	91
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M	113	Cleve. & P. 2d M	90
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	91½	Cleve. & P. 4th M	77½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c	98½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	70
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	94½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	113	Peninsula R.R. bonds	82½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	78	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	104	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M	84
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	89½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,980,521 13; payments, $2,746,531 26; balance, $109,100,615 64. The receipts include for Customs, $409,000; gold notes, $271,000.

Earnings of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for April:

1868	$435,629
1867	316,389
Increase	$119,240

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in April:

1868	$67,900
1867	54,802
Increase	$13,098

For the month of April:

1868	$288,700
1867	280,283
Increase	$8,417

We learn that Mr. H. J. MESSENGER, Banker and Broker, whose failure was announced yesterday, is settling his affairs by composition at the rate of 75 cents to the dollar, prompt cash or short paper, on his liabilities.

The National Trust Company, at their annual meeting on the 4th inst., elected the following members of the Board of Directors of the class of 1868: Messrs. Darius R. Mangam, William F. Allen, Paran Stevens, Thomas Christy, William H. Lyon, Norris Winslow, George Buckham, Lewis J. Phillips, Joseph Pool, Silas H. Witherbee, Jacob Stettheimer, Gottlieb Rosenblatt and Samuel A. Wood. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. MANGAM was reelected President of the Company, and Mr. SOLOMAN and Mr. B. F. BANCROFT were made Vice-Presidents. A note from a Director of the Company advises us that:

"The report of the Examining Committee shows that the institution is in a flourishing condition, the net deposits being nearly one and a half million dollars, and steadily increasing. The capital of the Company is $1,000,000, and the stockholders are personally liable to depositors to double that amount. The Company allows four per cent. interest on all deposits subject to check at sight, and five per cent. for six months."

The Open Board of Brokers to-day agreed by the large vote of 138 to 2 to coöperate with the old New-York Stock Exchange Board in establishing a Stock Exchange Clearing House under the charter of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association granted last year by the New-York Legislature. The Capital of the Association has been raised to a million of dollars in order to accommodate subscribers to the Capital from the Open Board, as well as to afford the most abundant facilities for clearing or settling daily the Stock contracts between the Brokers of both Boards, thus saving the drawing of Bank Checks to an immense aggregate every day in the gross receipts and deliveries of Stocks, in place of a single check by each firm in settlement of differences, after the fashion at the New-York Gold Exchange Bank in clearing Gold contracts.

Delaware and Hudson Canal.

From the New-York Tribune.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company proposes to double its capital stock, making it $20,000,000. A special meeting has been called for May 12 to obtain the consent of the shareholders. If the authority be given, 50,000 shares, or one share for every two now held by the stockholders, will be issued immediately, on which 60 per cent. will be called for in installments during the present year, and the remaining 40 per cent., or $2,000,000, will be credited as paid to represent that amount of undivided earnings expended in improvements, purchases of lands and in providing a necessary increase of working capital. The amount to be called in ($3,000,000) is required to pay for recent large purchases of coal property in the neighborhood of Wilkesbarre. These purchases will lay a solid basis for an important and needed extension of the Company's operations, and the Board feel the strongest confidence that they will contribute largely to the future prosperity of the Company. The remaining 50,000 shares, if the issue be authorized, will be disposed of hereafter, from time to time, as, in the judgment of the Board, the interests of the Company and the attainment of the objects of its charter may require.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., w. s., 72 ft. s. of Morton-st., 18x75	$14,000
Bleecker-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Morton-st., 18x75	14,400
Broadway, e. s., 58.11 ft. n. of Reade-st, 24x130	141,000
Broadway and 49th-st., n. w. cor., 25.7x70	28,000
Broome-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 25x87.6	13,500
Cherry-st., s. s., No. 391, 23.9x73	2,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Broome-st., 20x55	7,000
Division-st., s. s., (half of lot No. 23, Rutger's estate map,) 25x56	9,000
Forsyth-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100	8,500
Hudson-st., w. s., 84 10 ft. s. of 12th-st., 19.2x72.4 } Hudson-st., w. s., 104 ft. s. of 12th-st., 19.2x70.5 }	13,000
Mangin-st., No. 10, 25x51.6	4,500
5th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Av. B, 17.10x96.5	8,100
9th-st., s. s., 280.7 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x93.11	40,000
15th-st., n. s., 57.3 ft. w. of 7th-av., 54.8x90.11x73.4x24x103.3	25,000
21st-st., n. s., 107.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.4x98.9	17,000
22d-st., s. s., No. 140 East, between Lexington and 3d avs	16,500
25th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 10th-av., 40x98.9	12,000
27th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.6x98.9	5,940
32d-st., n. s., 62 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x74	15,500
35th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	7,500
35th-st., n. s., 181.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9	8,000
43d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 150x100.5	18,000
46th-st., n. s., 331.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.9x100.5x13.9x14.11x86	10,000
49th-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.10x100.5	20,000
50th-st., n. s., 16.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x100.5	13,000
51st-st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x100.5	11,000
53d-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x50.5	nom.
56th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5	2,500
56th-st., s. s., 333.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 41.4x100.5	4,500
60th-st., s. s., 358.10 ft. w. of 1st-av., 58x200.10x167.2x51.4x32.4x101.7x169	20,000
65th-st., s. s., (lots Nos. 161 to 168 inclusive—map of Amory estate,) 200x100.5	42,300
66th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 175x100.5	20,000
74th-st., n. s., 223 ft. w. of Av. B, 7.5x43	450
74th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	1,600
82d-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x102.2	11,250
109th-st., n. s., 342.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.11	10,000
112th-st., s. s., 41.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.6x44.8	9,000
118th-st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11	4,200
121st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x100.11	4,000
124th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10	1,621
126th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	1,850
128th-st., n. s., 198.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x99.11	5,000
141st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100	3,650
143d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11	2,400
152d-st., n. s., 650 ft. w. of 10th-av., 200x229.10	27,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 82.1 ft. n. of 36th-st., 16.8x85	18,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 63d-st., 20x64	17,750
Avenue A, w. s., 77.6 ft. n. of 13th-st., 25.11x100.7	20,500
1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 53d-st., 50x100	8,000
1st-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x70	6,000
1st-av. and 77th-st., n. w. cor., 26.2x26.6	1,000
2d-av. and 7th-st., s. e. cor., 26x125	34,000
2d-av. and 46th-st., s. w. cor., 25.5x75	6,300
2d-av., e. s., 51 ft. s. of 109th-st., 17x66	4,250
3d-av. and 80th-st., s. w. cor., 25.2x90	45,000
3d-av., e. s., 80.8 ft. n. of 105th-st., 20.2x63.4	7,200
4th-av., w. s., 24 ft. n. of 28th-st., 18.6x56	25,000
6th-av., w. s., No. 767, 25x75	36,000

Leases Recorded.

Broad-st., No. 40, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, 5 years, per year	$3,500
Broome and Sullivan sts., n. e. cor., 5 years, per yr	1,500
Chatham-st., No. 62, 2d and 3d floors, 5 yrs, per yr	750
Greenwich and Harrison sts., s. w. cor., 3 years, per year	3,000
Lispenard-st., No. 22, 1 year, $1,125; 4 years, per yr	1,500
Oliver and Madison sts., n. w. cor., 3 years, per year	1,500
Pearl-st., No. 298, 5 years, per year	2,000
Roosevelt-st., No. 4, 6 years, per year	1,000
2d-av., No. 414, store, &c., 5 years, per year	720
6th-av., No. 201, 3 years, per year	2,000
3d-av. and 63d-st., s. w. cor., 25.5x90, 20 years, per year	1,000
3d-av., No. 288½, 3 years, per year	660

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., e. s., 100.9 ft. n. of Prospect-st., 51.9x49.6x24x100.6	233
Same property	q. c. nom.
Adelphi-st., w. s., 287.9 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 75x100, q. c	nom.
Henry-st., w. s., 114 ft. n. w. of Love-lane, 25x92.6, q. c	nom.
Adelphi-st., 126.8 ft. e. of, and Lafayette-av., 82 ft. n. of, rear lot, 34.6x26.8x34.10x26.8	525
Adelphi-st., w. s., 94 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100, q. c	nom.
Ash-st. and Union-av., n. e. corner, 104.6x25x95.0½x26.6½	5,000
Atlantic-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Truman-st., 20x70.1	13,950
Boerum-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 50x100	2,000
Broadway, s. s., 73.5½ ft. w. of Walton-st., 75.3½x14.5x71.1½x17.11¾	750
Calyer-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Guernsey-st., 25x100	1,100
Carroll-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 145x25x31.10x57.9x157.11x75	2,250
Congress-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Henry-st., 72.6x20x73.11x20	12,500
Court-st., e. s., 61 ft. n. of Huntington-st., 19.6x80	4,500
Conselyea-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100	2,800
Cumberland-st., e. s., 468 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x100	2,750
Dupont-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	6,750
Fort Green-place, e. s., 478 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.6x100	7,000
Guernsey-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Calyer-st., 25x100	2,900
Gwinnett-st., n. w. s., lots Nos. 282, 283, (19th Ward map,) 44x100	800
Hampden-st., e. s., 177.10 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 25x100	3,000
Herbert-st. and Graham-av., n. w. corner, 101.3x96x75	4,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Brooklyn-av., 95.7x168 } Brooklyn-av., e. s., 155.7 ft. s. Herkimer-st., 60x200 }	9,700
Heyward-st., n. s., lots Nos. 107, 108 Wyckoff's map	1,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 143.9 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100	1,500
Jefferson-st., s. s., 161 ft. e. of Ormond-st., 21x100	5,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 20x75	550
Marion-st., n. s., lot 23 map Hunter Fly Farm	225
Montgomery-st., s. s., 159.4 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., 33.8x86.3	1,330
Morton-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 25x100	1,400
Nassau-st., s. s., 44 ft. e. of Gold-st., 25x70	4,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 50x100	3,600
President and Van Buren sts., n. e. cor., 20x75	6,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	7,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	4,800
Remsen-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	900
Ross-st., n. s., 38.9 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 19.4½x62	5,700
Skillman-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	475
State-st., w. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x90	10,750
Union-av., and Freeman-st., s. w. corner, 25x40	1,125
Warren-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x100	1,000
Washington-st., w. s., 67.1 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 89.7x24.11x79.8x22.11¾	25,000
Wilson-st., s. s. 525.2½ ft. w. of Wythe-av., 23.9½x75	2,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 604 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 21x131	1,800
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 415 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 21x131 } Wyckoff-st., n. s., 604 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 21x131 }	1,400
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 415 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 21x131	1,700
South 2d-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-st., 25x125	3,000
North 2d-st., n. s., 226.10 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x78.2½	800
Third-place, s. s., 150 ft. e. of Henry-st., 133.5½x150	18,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 103.6 ft. w. of 4th-st., 28x60	7,700
South 8th-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 5th-st., 25x120	8,000
15th-st., s. e. s., lots Nos. 61, 62, Dimon's Map	2,250
16th-st., n. e. s., 289.10½ ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 27x13.8x28.9x13.3	1,200
19th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100	2,400
20th-st., s. s., 327 ft. e. of 6th-av., 23x100	3,400
44th-st. and 8th-av., s. w. cor., 350x200.4 } 45th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 200x100.2 } 45th-st. and 6th-av., s. e. cor., 100x100.2 } 45th-st. and 7th-av., s. w. cor., 500x100.2 } 42d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 200x200.4 }	8,280
Atlantic-av., n. s., 4 ft. e. of Brooklyn-av., 80x99 } Herkimer-st. and St. Andrew's-place, s. e. cor., 22.6x95.7 }	4,400
Classon-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 197.11x25x197.5x25	5,300
Clermont-av., e. s., 128 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 22x100	14,800
Clermont-av., e. s., 203.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 22x200	4,500
Clinton-av., e. s., section No. 58, 100x2.0	40,000
Greene-av. and Adelphi-st., s. e. corner, 20x100	15,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 100.9 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 3.5x155.9	q. c. nom.
Lafayette-av., s. s., 439 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18x100	4,290
Myrtle-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Oxford-st., 209x100.5x20.6x96	8,500
Park-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 22.6x100	3,200
Park-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Throop-av., 100x75x35x—x10.8	2,180
Reid and Gates avs., n. w. corner, 50x100	6,675
Throop-av., n. w. s., lots No. 358 and 353, Wyckoff map	2,200
7th-av. and 43d-st., s. w. corner, 7.8x267.1x267	100
7th-av., s. e. s., lot No. 93, Diamond's tract	925
Block bounded by 2d-av. and 42d-st., 1st-av. and 43d-st	10,500

Leases Recorded.

Columbia-st., No. 534, house, &c., 3 years, per yr	$1,200
Leonard and Moore sts. and Broadway, house bounded by, 3 years, per year	576
Throop-av. and Whipple-st., n. e. corner, house, &c., 2 years, per year	480

East New-York.

Sigel-av., e. s., 100 ft. of Division-av., 50x100	$850

Greenpoint.

Lot No. 543 Mesrole map	$1,000

New Lots.

Monroe-st., e. s., 400 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x100	$360

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Jersey-av., e. s., 66.8 ft. s. of South 7th-st., 16.8x7.8	6,607
9th-st., s. s., 75 ft. from Erie-st., 25x100	5,000

West Hoboken.

Lot No. 23, map of E. Dubois, prop	550
Lots Nos. 74 and 76, map of E. Dubois, prop., Dubois-st., s. s., each 25x150	6,000

Hudson City.

Newark Turnpike, n. s., near West End, 16x165	$1,500
Prospect-av., n. e. s., 95.8 ft. s. of Bergenwood Road, 19.10x134.3	3,250
Lot No. 24, block No. 3, Map Hudson Grove, 25x100	350
Prospect-av., n. e. s., 212.6½ ft. s. of Bergenwood Road, 19.5½x134.2	3,250

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer a limited amount of their First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at par. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon what will be the longest, and certainly one of the most profitable, railroad lines in the country if not in the world. The Union Pacific Railroad receives a Government subsidy in United States Bonds equal to more than one-third its cost, besides an absolute donation in valuable lands amounting to 12,800 acres to the mile. The Government takes a second lien as security for its advances in bonds, on which the interest is more than paid by services in transporting freight, troops, and mails, and leaves a prior claim on the whole property to the first mortgage bondholders. As the net earnings from the local business of the road are already several times the interest on the bonds, there can be no doubt that they are a thoroughly safe security, while at the present rate of gold they pay an annual profit of nearly 9 per cent. to the investor. Pamphlets containing a full statement of the Company's business, &c., may be obtained, on application by mail or in person, at the offices, No. 20 Nassau-st., or of JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, where the bonds are for sale.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 6, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	7,640	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	700	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	350
Wheat, bushels	7,301	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	14,700	Beef, tcs. and bbls	50
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	4,170

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $8 50@$8 62 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at former prices, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and lower to-day. The demand has been very moderate generally. The sales add up only 1,762 bales, including 852 bales to spinners; 241 bales to speculators, and 669 bales to exporters. A sale was also made of 300 bales Middling, deliverable at the option of the seller, any time before Nov. 1, on five days' notice, at 27½c. ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	29	29¼	29½@29¾
Good Ordinary	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Low Middling	31	31¼	31½@31¾
Middling	32	32¼	32½@32¾
Good Middling	33	33¼	33½@33¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,050
Receipts last week	4,130
Receipts preceding week	6,452
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	326,583
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	554,105
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	192,924
Exports since Sept. 1	342,760
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	78,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,071,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,678,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,501,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,229,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	240,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	385,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately dealt in to-day at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,000 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 60@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 70@$10 30; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 80@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 95@$10 45 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 60@$9 40
Extra State	9 70@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 60@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 95@10 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 45@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 75

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls. at $10 20@$11 25 for poor to fair, and $11 25@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in lively request and steadier in price; sales have been reported of 3,900 sacks at $12@$14 for extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in slack demand at $8@$9 85 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 285 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$6 for Western; $6 for Caloric; $5 90@$6 for City, and $6 40@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and a shade lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels, including Canada Club, in bond, at $2 50; White Wisconsin at $2 85; No. 2 Spring at $2 38@$2 39; No. 3 Spring at $2 30; unsound Spring at $2, and Amber Pennsylvania at $2 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been less abundant and in active demand at much firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 110,000 bushels, at $1 16@$1 20 for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 18@$1 20 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 20@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and $1 20 for White Western, in store, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in rather better demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 14,500 bushels at $1 86 for Canada, $1 85@$1 90, chiefly $1 85 for State and Jersey ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been quoted firmer, but have been in much less request; sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels Western at 88c.@89c., delivered, and 88c., in store, ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning says the following-named grain boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours ending 10 A. M., May 5, 1868: Sonora, Buffalo, oats; C. Downe, Oswego, peas; Thos. Dunbar, Buffalo, corn; Hank Barker, Oswego, wheat and flour; F. Viele, Lockport, flour; J. W. Parker, Buffalo, wheat; Manhattan, Oswego, wheat and rye; C. M. Belknap, Buffalo, oats; Lyons, Rochester, barley and flour; A. R. Gray, Buffalo, oats; George Hazard, Buffalo, oats; Fred. Delano, Buffalo, wheat; Lallah Rookh, Buffalo, wheat; H. B. Lord, Buffalo, wheat; Port Byron, Rochester, flour; Canarsie, Buffalo, wheat; Ellen Y. James, Buffalo, corn; S. Miller, Buffalo, wheat; Jack Smith, Buffalo, wheat; Maria Melvin, Buffalo, oats; P. P. E. Bellinger, Buffalo, corn; Peck & Church, Lockport, oats; Jane Penfield, Buffalo, rye; Mathias Smith, Frankfort, oats; C. K. Tinney, Buffalo, wheat and oats; J. L. Davis, Buffalo, wheat; N. G. Ritchie, Buffalo, oats; George, Rochester, flour; L. L. Frink, Lockport, oats; W. C. Gillespie, Buffalo, wheat; D. G. Hewitt, Buffalo, wheat; E. H. Cook, Penn Yan, malt; Briggs and Palmer, Manlius, oats; S. Clinton, Buffalo, oats; James Noxon, Lockport, flour; Marcella, Buffalo, wheat; Minehaha, Buffalo, wheat; Garibaldi, Buffalo, corn; Mary Lewis, Buffalo, wheat; Green Mountain, Buffalo, wheat; J. H. Thomas, Buffalo, wheat; Martha King, Oswego, wheat; Dubuque, Buffalo, wheat; John Wall, Oswego, corn; A. A. Bradley, Buffalo, wheat; H. Alexander, Jr., Rome, mixed; W. T. Warner, Utica, corn; Ida Zomia, Buffalo, corn; M. Rowe, Buffalo, wheat; Constitution, Buffalo, corn; Edward Wright, Palmyra, mixed; J. Van Buren, Buffalo, corn; Edward Mohen, Oswego, oats; Pilot, Oswego, peas; Nina A. Howe, Oswego, oats; G. P. Saunders, Oswego, barley; Evergreen City, Buffalo, oats.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate request at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule dull and heavy, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and foreign at 20c.@50c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been less sought after at $3 for Eastern, ℘ thousand.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@72c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 82c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more request, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@66c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 12@$10 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87½@$3 87½; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at former prices, including Crude Whale at 76c.@77c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 18; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 55; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 14@$1 16; Olive, $2 50@$2 62½ ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in firm demand at 14½c.@15c. for Crude in bulk; 19c.@20c. for do. in bbls.; 28c.@32c. for Refined, in bond, and 33c.@34c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active to-day, opening at reduced prices, but closing decidedly in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$29 06, closing at $29 regular, for New Western Mess; $28@$28 25, chiefly at $28, for old Mess; $28 for Thin Mess; $25 25@$25 75 for Prime Mess; $23 75@$24 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet but steady. Sales equal to 245 pkgs. at 17½c.@18½c., chiefly at 18c., for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 13½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been dull and nominal. Lard has been in moderate demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 625 tcs. and bbls., at 19c.@19½c. for poor to choice, and small lots from store at 19¾c.@20c., ℘ lb. Beef is quiet at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 230 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull, including Prime Mess at $36@$39 and India Mess at $40@$44 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $35 50@$37 ℘ bbl. Butter has been quiet and heavy. Cheese has been saleable and steady.

RICE—Has been in better request at $11@$11 75 for Carolina, and $9 75@$10 12 for Rangoon, per 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been quiet, including Honduras Deer at 42½c.; San Juan, 40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 42c.@44c. gold ℘ lb. Tampico Goat, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoros, 42½c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@32c.; Payta, 27c.@30c. gold ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@40c. currency; Cape, 42½c.@45c. currency; Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

STAVES—Have been moderately dealt in, as follows: White Oak, hhd., West India, at $135; White Oak, pipe, Extra, $275; Heavy, $225; Light, $175; Culls, Heavy, $170; Culls, Light, $110; White Oak, hhd., Extra, $235; Heavy, $175; Light, $110; Culls, $100; White Oak, bbl., Extra, $150; Heavy, $115; Light, $90; Culls, $60; Red Oak, hhd., Heavy, $120; Light, $80. Heading—White Oak, hhd., $140; White Oak, double bbl., $240 ℘ M.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand and firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13¾c., and 1,350 boxes Havana at 10½c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at from 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 53,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@18⅞c.; 47,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 62½c.@$1 55 ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day. Shipowners have been claiming higher rates on grain for British ports, and this circumstance has operated against free engagements. For Liverpool a boat load of Corn was taken by steamer at 5½d. ℘ bushel; Home Cotton, ⅜d. ℘ lb.

Tobacco Frauds in Missouri—The Case of William B. Mann.

From the St. Louis Democrat, April 29.

From time to time we have recorded the arrest and prosecution of a number of tobacco manufacturers for violations of the Revenue laws. In many cases the facts showed that agents of the Government were in league with the manufacturers to swindle the Revenue Department. Inspectors had allowed their brands to be used, and criminal negligence was shown on the part of those whose business it was to prevent frauds. In some instances the brands of the Inspectors were counterfeited so cunningly that the cheat could not be detected. Government agents had become so corrupt that secret detectives were appointed to watch their proceedings. The "whisky ring" has at length been broken up, and it is believed that recent prosecutions will have the effect of lessening the frauds in tobacco.

WM. B. MANN, of Hannibal, was convicted a few days ago of practicing fraud in tobacco. Mr. MANN was one of the largest manufacturers in the State, a man of wealth and high social position, and his arrest and conviction created intense excitement among his friends. It required a great deal of labor on the part of the agents of the Government to effect a conviction in this case, as all the appliances of wealth and social influence were brought to bear in his favor. On the 7th of last August a large quantity of manufactured tobacco was found in possession of G. W. LARTER, of Cincinnati, which bore the trade mark of W. B. MANN, and branded with the name of F. B. MCELROY, Inspector of Third District of Missouri. The marks and figures on the various packages indicated that two inspection brands had been used by Inspector MCELROY. Revenue Inspector HOAGLAND, of Louisville, made these discoveries, and immediately telegraphed to the Inspector at Hannibal, whose answer confirmed his suspicions. Collector HARRIS then made a seizure of the tobacco.

Having experienced some difficulty in getting information from Missouri, Inspector HOAGLAND went to Hannibal on the 24th of August, and on consultation with Inspector MCELROY it was decided that the brands on the tobacco found at Cincinnati were counterfeit. MANN was indicted and had a trial before Judge TREAT in October. The trial consumed eight days, and called forth the highest ability of the counsel. The jury failed to agree and was discharged, and the case went over to the April term, 1868. In the prosecution of the case Inspector HOAGLAND stood almost alone. The revenue officers of MANN's district, and the citizens generally of Hannibal, believed in the innocence of the accused, and the Secretary of the Treasury was petitioned to withdraw the suit. During the trial there was unusual clamor that MANN was persecuted. The Revenue Inspector made two trips to Washington to urge the Department not to release the factory until the case could be heard fully in Court. The Treasury Department ordered the Revenue officers of the district to make a thorough examination of the case, and they reported that the books showed that the Government had been defrauded of more than $40,000 of revenue. The second hearing of the case was concluded on the 21st of the present month, and MANN was convicted on one account of the indictment, and his property confiscated, amounting to over $25,000.

A Co-operative Association Sued by One of its Stockholders.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 1.

Circuit Court No. 3 was for some time occupied in the hearing of the case of HERMAN R. HOSPES against the owners of the barge *Eudora*. The defendants carry on business under the name of the "Coöperative Building Association of St. Louis, No. 1," and the plaintiff is one of its stockholders. The association was organized in March, 1866, for the mutual benefit of its members. One of its rules was that members assisting to build boats should not receive their payment for the same until the boat was sold, or so the defendants in the action state. The plaintiff alleges that the latter entered into a contract with him to pay him $6 per day for work he performed on the *Eudora* while it was building, he being by trade a mechanic, and he sues for $481 for the time he was engaged upon it. The boat has not been sold, but put in charge of a Mr. HUNTER, who has been running it for the association. The building of it was completed in November, 1866, and during the following Winter it was kept in harbor at Carondelet. It has since been running for part of the time between Cairo and St. Louis. The case was continued.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GUY C. HOTCHKISS and THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, under the firm name of GUY C. HOTCHKISS & SON, is dissolved by the death of the junior partner.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS and CHARLES H. FIELD have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GUY C. HOTCHKISS & FIELD, for the purpose of conducting the Foundry and Axle business, at Nos. 55, 57, and 59 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

(Signed,) GUY C. HOTCHKISS,
CHARLES H. FIELD.

BROOKLYN, E. D., May 4, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of R. L. CUTTING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. L. CUTTING,
R. L. CUTTING, Jr.
J. D'W. CUTTING.

APRIL 30, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds and gold.

R. L. CUTTING, Jr.
J. D'W. CUTTING.

No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., May 1, 1868.

THE FIRM OF WOLFF & DIKE IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. The books of the late firm will be found at the office of W. H. Dike, No. 8 Broad-st.

EDWARD WOLFF.
W. H. DIKE.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between VAN SICKLER & FORBY is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

R. M. VAN SICKLER.
WILLIAM F. FORBY.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

MR. JAMES ROBB THIS DAY RETIRES from our firm as a partner by limitation of copartnership.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR TO RENT, A flour and feed mill at Norwalk, Conn. A competent man, with some means, would find this a very desirable opening. Call at No. 81 Maiden-lane from 3 to 5 P. M., or address A. H. FARLIN, Elizabeth, N. J.

$20.000 WANTED.—THIS AMOUNT TO invest in an established manufacturing business; ample security in real estate can be given; all communications strictly confidential. Address S. G. H., care Henry Russell & Co. No. 38 Park-place.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CONSULAR SEAL CHAMPAGNE,
AS IMPORTED FOR NEW-YORK UNION CLUB.

An invoice of this delicate Dry Wine just landed from steamship *Periere*.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO., Sole Importers,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 465 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and first-class housemaids with unexceptionable references to some of the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Several excellent servants on hand for the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OF long experience, a situation as infant's nurse; can work well at the needle; has no incumbrance; would like the country, or go to Europe with a good family; can read and write, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 300 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS situations, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; would like to go to Newport with a family; good City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid, or parlor maid; a gentleman's family in the country preferred; good reference. Apply, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of biscuit and cake. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 108 West 4th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A competent cook to go a short distance in the country; none need apply who cannot produce first-class recommendations. Apply between 9½ and 11 A. M., this (Thursday) morning, at No. 24 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of meats, game, desserts, &c.; has unexceptionable City references; will assist in the washing; wages moderate. Apply at No. 1,228 Broadway, near 34th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid, or to do sewing or fine washing; prefers going to the country with a respectable family; can be well recommended. Call at No. 118 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; understands all kinds of baking, cooking, pastries and desserts; to go to the country with a small family; best City reference. At No. 322 East 22d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; has no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 722 2d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman a situation as plain cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of reference. Apply at No. 340 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; would assist to take care of children or chamberwork; would go to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and chambermaid; willing to go to the country; good references. Call at No. 337 5th-st., third story, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machine; would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country; good reference. No. 255 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; has the most desirable City reference from last place. No. 42 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 224 West 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; or would do the general housework in a small private family. Address No. 157 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 485 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, a situation; can do fine washing; good City references from her last place; wages $10. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 24 West 15th-st., who will recommend her.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress, or waiting and chamberwork, in City or country. Good City reference from last place. No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 214 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook in a private family; can be seen this day at her present employer's, No. 8 East 14th-st., between 5th av. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; has good City reference. No. 293 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A woman willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of reference. Top floor, front room, No. 211 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK; WILLing to assist with washing and ironing; good references; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 117 West 24th-street, rear 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands French, English and American cooking, and desserts of all kinds; good reference. No. 385 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 357 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, as first-class waitress; six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 114 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting; would take care of children; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best of reference. No. 118 East 8th-st. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK IN A private family; understands her business in all its branches; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands baking, pastry and all kinds of desserts; best City reference given. Call at No. 552 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 206 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook, and assist with the washing in a private family; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 94 5th-av.; for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American girl as seamstress or chambermaid, or to take charge of children; best City reference. Call or address No. 200 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 248 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 216 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference; is willing and obliging; is a good waitress. No. 329 East 11th-st., in basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation to go with a family to Europe; recommendation can be given. Inquire at No. 175 2d-av., corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as first-class cook; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, a situation to do the housework of a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 103 Charlton-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; good reference can be given. Call or address No. 553 2d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single man; Protestant; has best of City references. Address W. E., for two days, at C. Graham's saddlery store, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and fine washer; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 30 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, with good City reference, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 145 East 17th-st., (old No. 98.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in washing; would like to go with a family in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; good reference. Call for two days at No. 231 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 321 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, A SITUation to take care of children. Apply to J. B. BORNECK, No. 404 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; best of City reference. Call at 216 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY landed, from London, a situation to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 119 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED.—A WELSH GIRL WANTS A SITUation as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Call No. 332 East 20th-st.

FINE WASHING AND IRONING—DONE in the neatest manner; first-class City reference. Call or address H. W. H., No 209 West 26th-st., third floor, front room.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind grown children and do plain sewing in a small private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 West 30th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to go in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do plain sewing and take care of children, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; fully understands taking charge of children; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 118 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT and trustworthy English Protestant girl as experienced nurse and good plain sewer; understands the care of children from their infancy; is very intelligent, reliable and highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; would also do coarse washing; no objection to the country with a City family; has recommendation from her last employer. Apply at No. 604 6th-av., in the bakery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; would assist in the washing in a small family if required; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a small private family; or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; will go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 364 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; can give best City reference; has 8 years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 444 West 37th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of first-class cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls, &c., of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; can do braiding; is an excellent fine washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call at No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 238 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker; or will do general housework; in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; City reference; would go to a hotel. Apply at No. 145 West 24th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, game, pastry, side dishes and all kinds of desserts. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; has no objection to the country for the Summer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress or chambermaid and waitress; City reference. No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good sewer. No. 100 West 46th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook, and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 214 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT A SITUATION as infant's nurse; has two years' City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 385 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; is capable of being a good servant. Call at her present employer's, No. 326 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; best City reference.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 1,373 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 101 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A THOROUGH good cook and baker; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family in the country. Call at 153 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 437 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation to cook, wash and iron; the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS female help in City and country.—Private families, hotels, first-class boarding houses, and watering places, please notice they can be supplied with the most respectable and well recommended girls (Protestants) of all nations, in every station of household work, at MRS. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor up stairs. Established for the past eighteen years.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE Protestant man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business and has first-class reference; no objection to the country. Address J. R. B., for two days, at Mr. D. Wright's harness store, No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses in every particular; has had 7 years' experience; is willing and obliging; has first-class reference. Address J. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, steady man, who truly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has first-class reference. Address, for two days, J. F. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, either for City or country; his wife to go as cook or laundress; good reference given if required. Call or address for one week No. 214 West 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and plain gardener; knows his business; can be well recommended; will be found obliging and willing to make himself useful. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a German; married, three children; the advertiser is perfectly able to take care of graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetables; would take a farm on shares. Address B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; is a good driver and understands his business perfectly; good City reference from his last employer; is an honest, sober, industrious man. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; is a young married man, trusty, sober and obliging; no objections to the country. Address for three days J. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man; understands his business, has six years' reference from his last employer; is willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well; would take care of a small place; has good reference from his last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address THOMAS, Coleman's saddlery store, No. 1269 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as coachman and plain gardener; knows how to milk and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address B. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man understanding green-house and grapery; 13 years' references. Address F. F., care Davidson & Bennett, No. 23 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AS COACHman, and to do plain gardening; one who is able and willing to work, to go about twenty miles out of the City. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 214 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COACHMAN with one child, a place either in City or country; wife is a first-class laundress or excellent cook. Address G. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; is obliging and willing to make himself useful; can come well recommended. Call or address T. T., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY CAPACITY by a young man of business habits and good address; can be well recommended. Address V. M., No. 123 Cedar-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COACHMAN A situation; no objection to drive for a store or go as porter; writes a quick hand; will be found useful; has first-class reference. Address J. H., 639 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A small private family by an Englishman of middle age, single; will be highly recommended by his present employers. Apply in basement No. 33 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended; will be found willing and obliging; moderate wages by getting a nice place in the country. Address U. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; has many years experience; is a good steady driver; has the best of City reference from last employer; is sober and industrious, and willing to do what is required. Address J. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a competent man in all respects; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 128 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man who has good City reference; would like to go in the country for the Summer. Call on or address G. C., No. 55 East 33d-st., in private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 346 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation. Apply at the stable, No. 2 West 38th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, in a wholesale or manufacturing business; good references will be given and a few thousand dollars furnished to perfectly responsible parties. Address, with full particulars, C. C., Box 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A DRUG STORE by a young man who has had a little experience; would be willing to sleep in the store; no objection to go in the country. Address W. V., Box No. 2,306 New-York Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY SMART, neat, competent girls, with good references, for good situations at highest wages, in City and country, in private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and watering places, for different stations in household work; competent girls please notice; English, American, Welsh, Scotch, German, French, Irish Protestants and others can be supplied without delay at MRS. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor up stairs, past 18 years.

WANTED—A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID and waitress; she must be neat and tidy in her person; sober, honest, industrious, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference required; wages, $10. Call at No. 43 West 48th-st., on Thursday and Friday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH, SCOTCH or German cook, and also a kitchenmaid, in a first-class American private family; highest wages for first-class servants. Call at No. 61 4th-av., between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A WOODWORKER ON NEW WORK and jobbing. None but a first-class workman need apply, for two days, at the new carriage factory, corner South 8th and 3d sts., Williamsburg.

BOY WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT BOY OF from 15 to 17 years of age, wanted in an office; must write well and give good references. Address, stating residence, age and salary expected, Post Office Box 469.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS. INQUIRE for Mme. TAUBERT, No. 729 Broadway, up stairs, between 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

TRAVELING AGENTS CAN GET LARGE commissions selling United States Confection Company's superior goods. Apply No. 54 West Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE desire cette place dans une famille privée; bonne recommendation. S'adresser 84 Ludlow-st., corner Broome.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE will remain open during the Summer, day and evening. Specialties—Penmanship and Book-keeping; adults, ladies or gentlemen, may commence at all hours without previous appointment.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.

Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address

A. SOURSAUD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY of May next, and continue until October.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.

Rev. I. BIRD and JAMES BIRD, Principals. A home school with home influences for fifteen boys, with ample play-grounds. An interview can be had by sending address to the office of New-York Observer.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS. FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.; number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LESSONS.—AN EXPERIENCED young Professor of distinguished education, lately arrived from Paris, and speaking English fluently, desires a few private lessons; residence vicinity 23d-st. and 5th-av.; would also wish to make arrangements with an institution; best City references. Address X., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—PRINCIPAL for a seminary—good opportunity; male assistant for country boarding school; classical assistant near City; several ladies for responsible positions for Autumn. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (spoken,) Latin and Music, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

ASSISTANT TEACHER (GENTLEMAN) wanted immediately; $500 and expenses. Call at the Institute and Union, No. 737 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDINGS,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned until 12 M. THURSDAY, 7th inst., for

500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.

739 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids.

50,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE, in original bags. Bids to be made duty paid.

5,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, in barrels.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published by E. STEIGER, New-York:

The Workshop,

A Monthly Journal, devoted to Progress of the Useful Arts. With illustrations and patterns covering the wide range of Art applied to Architecture, Decoration, Manufactures, and the Trades generally. Also: the German Edition of this Journal. Price $5 40 a year, single numbers 50 cts. ☞ One single available design or pattern may be worth far more than a full year's subscription. Specimen numbers and prospectuses gratis. Agents and Canvassers wanted. Terms favorable.

MACHINERY.

PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE cheap, consisting of four rag engines, two large rotary boilers, steam engine, Kinsley's engine pumps, tanks, piping, shafting, pulleys, hangers, and miscellaneous machinery for paper making, at DAVIS' machinery yard, Nos. 120 to 124 Hudson-st., Jersey City, two blocks from the ferry.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND boiler and engine twelve horse-power; also a second-hand coal or hay scale. C. D. WILLITS, corner Fulton-av. and Fort Green-place, Brooklyn.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers. Has removed to No. 219 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE, made by Wood Brothers, in first-rate order, also a Victoria, by Lawrence, nearly new. Apply at stable, rear of No. 133 West 18th-st.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—USE THE PATENT COMposition for printers' INKING ROLLERS, made by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. It is superior to anything in use

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
HANDY ANDY and THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Leading characters by Mr. D. Bryant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MASKS AND FACES. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, J. C. Williamson, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss M. Barret, Miss Fanny Greene, Mrs. Carman, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SOR TERESA. Leading character by Mme. Ristori.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CONNIE SOOGAH. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WALLACE, CAPT. KIDD, &c. Leading character by Mr. G. C. Boniface.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
Broadway and 34th-st.
AFTERNOON and EVENING—EXHIBITIONS OF EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By the Blind Negro Tom.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

NOS. 954 AND 956 BROADWAY.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR, from the attack on Fort Sumter to the final surrender. Explained by Miss Sallie B. Goodrich.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS.
5th-av., corner 26th-st.
LECTURE ON EDMUND BURKE. By Dr. John Lord.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A division is expected to take place to-night on the remainder of Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish Church resolves. A meeting in favor of the continuance of the Irish Church Establishment was held yesterday; great confusion prevailed.

The domain of the Hudson Bay Company is to be ceded to the British Crown.

A *nolle prosequi* has been ordered in the case of MULLANY, who became Queen's evidence against the Clerkenwell conspirators.

The assertion relative to a consultation between France and Russia, preparatory to active interference in Crete, is officially contradicted.

France has broken off all diplomatic relations with the Government of Tunis.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from Queenstown April 23, and *Ville de Paris*, from Brest April 25, arrived at this port yesterday.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Manager BINGHAM, yesterday, concluded his argument for the prosecution. As he took his seat he was greeted with considerable applause from the galleries, whereupon the Chief Justice ordered the galleries to be cleared. The order was obeyed literally, and ladies, diplomatic gentlemen, reporters and spectators, were unceremoniously escorted to the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate sat for some time with closed doors, during which time a motion to adjourn to Saturday was considered and lost. After a brief recess the Chief Justice announced that the case was closed on both sides. A motion that the pending order be considered with open doors was lost, and thereupon the doors were again closed for deliberation.

CONGRESS.

There was no legislative business transacted in the Senate yesterday.

In the House, on the return of the members from the Senate, Mr. WASHBURNE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported that the Senate had gone into secret session for deliberation on the impeachment case. The question then arose whether or not, under its own rules, the House could transact legislative business, and it was finally decided that it could not while impeachment was pending. Unanimous consent was then given to Mr. STEVENS to make a personal explanation regarding his connection with the Alta Vela affair. He stated that the letter produced on the impeachment trial was signed by him some time after it was dated; that he had previously given an opinion similar to the one given by Gen. BUTLER; that at the time of signing the letter he did not know its contents, but that since reading it he had nothing to retract; he did not know that it was to be used in any manner to influence the President or any officer of the Government, but supposed it was simply a legal opinion given by Gen. BUTLER to a private individual, and which was indorsed by several members of Congress. Mr. STEVENS denounced Mr. NELSON's endeavor to prejudice the people against the Managers by dragging this into the impeachment question, with which it had not the slightest connection. The Speaker decided that an allusion to Mr. NELSON's "greasy career" was unparliamentary, and Mr. STEVENS was not permitted to finish his explanation. His defence, however, is given entire in our regular report. Mr. CAREY's resolution directing the withdrawal of the tenth article of impeachment in consequence of the disgraceful personal attacks recently made in debate in the House came up next, but the House refused to consider them —yeas 29, nays 107. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. SPALDING made a lengthy speech against paying the National debt in legal-tender notes, after which the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate yesterday transacted some unimportant miscellaneous business, and at 12:30 o'clock adjourned *sine die*, having refused to hold an Executive Session.

In the Assembly a committee of three was appointed to examine into the affairs of the State Prisons. The Committee on Federal Relations reported a series of resolutions denouncing Congress, declaring that the evidence in the impeachment trial established the innocence of the President, and that his conviction would be the false judgment of a partisan court. After which the Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL.

On Tuesday night about twenty members of the Kuklux Klan made a demonstration on two negroes in Williamson County, Tennessee, attacking them in their cabins. The negroes defended themselves, firing several shots at their assailants, with, it is thought, good effect. After burning a quantity of corn and a hen house the Klan retreated, having been unable to dislodge the negroes.

SAMUEL MILLS, who some time since murdered an old man at Franconia, N. H., was executed at Haverhill yesterday.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in Manchester, N. H., on Sunday morning.

The Canadian House of Commons voted by a majority of sixty-four to reduce the Governor's salary from the sum of $50,000 to the more moderate one of $32,000.

Further particulars of the tornado at Shanghai, Ill., state that the entire northern portion of the village was destroyed. Sixteen houses, a schoolhouse, and the only two churches which the village contained, were demolished. Four persons were killed, Mrs. WOOD, GEORGE BINN, HARRISON WILSON, a son of MORTIMER PAGE, and from thirty-five to forty were wounded, many fatally.

A circus tent, filled with people, in Salem, Montgomery County, Ohio, was blown down during a storm on Friday night last, much to the terror and discomfort of the audience.

The preparations are being made for the International Convention of Christian Associations, which commences in Detroit, Mich., on the 24th of June.

The Treasury Department has ordered that an investigation be made at once into the cause of the recent explosion of the propeller *Governor Cushman*, at Buffalo, whereby eleven lives were lost and several persons injured, with a view to fasten the blame upon the right party, and, if possible, prevent the recurrence of such accidents in future.

The United States Minister to Japan is at Osaka, and has demanded of the Mikado a full indemnity for all damages occasioned to the property of American citizens in the late disturbances.

The giraffe, which was so seriously injured at the burning of Barnum's Museum in this City, died on Monday afternoon in Bridgeport, Conn., where it was on exhibition with Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

The rebel Gens. BUCKNER, BRAGG, HAYS, WHEELER, MAURY and SCOTT were present on Thursday last at the marriage of Gen. HOOD, in New-Orleans.

On Tuesday, the day of the opening of the Erie Canal, nearly 100 boats took out clearances at Buffalo, taking 92,399 bushels of wheat, 425,149 bushels of corn and 106,130 bushels of oats. The amount of toll received at the office was $35,684 59.

Many counterfeit bank notes of recent issues are now in circulation in Boston. The notes are chiefly on New-York and Philadelphia banks, and of the denominations of twos and tens. They are well executed and likely to deceive.

Hon. S. NEWTON PETTIS, of Meadville, is proposed as the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Pennsylvania Twentieth District, the protracted illness of the present incumbent, Hon. D. A. FINNEY, rendering it impossible for him to discharge the duties of the position.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Mississippi has issued an address to the party in that State, urging them to organize for the coming campaign, and to send full delegations to the State Convention, at Jackson, on the 8th of May.

Hon GALUSHA A. GROW has called a meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, in Philadelphia, on the 12th of May.

In the Virginia Seventh Congressional district there are 14,899 whites registered, and 11,114 blacks; whites' majority 3,785.

A proposition is on foot to start a weekly journal in Hartford, Conn., to be devoted to the interests of the "Grand Army of the Republic."

The State of Michigan has received a draft for $171,000 from the General Government for war claims allowed. There is still an unadjusted balance of about $33,000 of the entire claim of the State, and a new account for $19,174 76. But $14,000 of the claims of the State have been disallowed.

The Boston *Traveller* says that the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, though quietly carried on, increases in interest. Mr. CLAFLIN's chances it regards as the best, if he choses to improve them; after him comes Dr. LORING and Mr. DAWES, and the last named is reported to have developed more strength than was anticipated.

JOSEPH MAYO, the Mayor of Richmond, Va., whom Gen. SCHOFIELD has just removed, had held the office for fifteen years, except during a short interval after the fall of the city in 1865. He held the office of Public Prosecutor for twenty-nine years before he was elected Mayor, was a member of the City Council for thirteen years, and served in the Legislature for four years. He is 73 years old.

Coroner WARREN commenced an inquest yesterday at Jersey City on the bodies of WM. CARHART and JOHN MCCOURT, engineer and fireman, the victims of the accident on the Erie Railroad, at the Long Dock, Jersey City. Several witnesses were examined, and the further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

The ENRIGHT ALLEN case, which had been set down for trial by Judge BENEDICT in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District for yesterday, was called up at the sitting of the Court yesterday, but was again postponed until this morning on account of the illness of Mr. UNDERHILL, counsel for ENRIGHT, and the absence of Mr. ANDREWS, an important witness for ALLEN.

The semi-monthly report of the Superintendent of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange sets forth that during the thirteen days ending with the 30th ult. there were 1,404 applicants for employment, all of whom obtained situations, and 1,613 applications for employes.

Many of the laborers employed on Prospect Park, who struck for higher wages a few days since, have returned to work at the old rates. A large number still hold out, however.

The Board of Education met last evening, and transacted an unusually large amount of business. Among the appropriations asked for, and referred to the Finance Committee for consideration, were the following: For altering Grammar School building No. 12, $24,352 50; for repairing Grammar School building No. 44, $20,038; for furnishing Grammar School building No. 57, $10,538; for repairing Grammar School building No. 5, $12,586. The Board adjourned until the 20th instant.

During the week ending yesterday, 3,777 emigrants arrived at this port, according to the report of the Commissioners of Emigration. This makes 41,356 that have arrived this year so far. Last year at this time the number was 57,110.

Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-Second District, yesterday seized at Pier 1, North River, fifty barrels and seventeen casks of whisky, consigned to different firms in this city from Pennsylvania and Maryland. The whiskey was seized on suspicion that the taxes on it were unpaid.

The trotting match at Fashion Course, Long Island, which was interrupted by the darkness after the sixth heat, Tuesday, was resumed yesterday. The seventh was a "dead heat" as between *Fred. Pence* and *J. J. Bradley*, and the eighth and the race were won by the latter. Time—2:36—2:36.

RALPH DUNBAR, *alias* Rogers, aged 27, a broker, and CHARLES GETMAN, aged 23, a clerk, have been arrested by Detective JAMES IRVING, of the Central Department, on complaint of Mr. C. F. HUNTER, of the People's Bank, who charges them with forgery.

Mr. RAPALLO, yesterday, continued his argument before the Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge SUTHERLAND presiding, on the motion to dissolve the injunction in the Erie Railroad causes. He had not completed it when the Court adjourned.

The celebrated race-horse Kentucky has been purchased by Messrs. BELMONT, TRAVERS and HUNTER, and is now under the care of CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, his rider in the great match against Time.

The charges recently made against SAMUEL R. CAMPEN, late President of one of the banks, for embezzling from the funds of the Croton National Bank, of this City, and the First National Bank of Elmira, were partially investigated yesterday, before United States Commissioner OSBORN. The President of the latter bank gave his testimony, after which an adjournment until the 9th inst. was ordered.

Yesterday a convention of Unitarians was held at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue. Reports from ministers of churches in different localities were read, and addresses were delivered by Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, Mr. CHADWICK, J. H. NOTTINGHAM, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD and others, showing the progress of the liberal movement in this City and other places.

Anniversary exercises were held yesterday afternoon at the Five Points House of Industry, under the direction of Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY. Addresses were made, recitations were delivered by the pupils and several pieces were sung by the school. The exercises will be repeated this afternoon.

Cotton was quiet yesterday, and a shade lower. Flour was about steady, on a moderate trade. Wheat declined a trifle, on lighter sales. Corn was much firmer, and quite active. Oats were quoted higher, but were less sought after. Provisions were in moderate demand. Pork and Lard closed in favor of sellers. Groceries were in better request at full prices. The Freight market was quite dull, with 511 vessels of all classes in port.

The Close of the Speeches.

The close of the impeachment speeches must be a very great relief to the Senate, as it is to the country. It was on the 10th of April last that Judge CURTIS, upon the conclusion of the testimony, opened the argument for the defence; and from that time until yesterday afternoon there has been an uninterrupted stream of oratory from the advocates on both sides. The ordeal of listening to it all has been a trying one; and that, too, independent of its characteristics in a rhetorical point of view. The strain upon the patience, upon the mental faculties, upon the nervous system, upon the tympanum, upon the whole body and soul, has been tremendous. A simple hour's discourse is about as much as can ordinarily be endured, either by the listeners or the speaker; but to tolerate four or five hours' of set-speech daily for a month, must be strain enough to imperil the existence even of such a body as the Senate.

The Senate, no doubt, has had the opportunity of hearing a great deal of eloquence and much forcible argument. Every charge in the articles—and many outside of the articles—has been so fully and elaborately discussed in all its bearings—legal, constitutional, moral, patriotic and personal—that no one can say the judgment is based upon want of knowledge of the merits of the case. In a trial of such magnitude, it was worth while spending all the time requisite for a full presentation of all the points on both sides; and the Senate deserves infinite credit for the self-possession, equability and perseverance which it has shown in its conduct through the entire proceedings.

We have differed from our cotemporary, the *World*, as to the oratorical merit of the speeches, absolutely and relatively. So far as that is concerned, the display is not one to be ashamed of; and when the *World*, after lamenting the decline of American eloquence, tried to prove it by selecting the foolishest passages from the poorest speeches, it only convinced those who never read farther than its extracts. Some of the speeches have been most admirable as specimens of forensic eloquence—rising to the importance of the occasion as regards strength, fervor, breadth of argument, perspicuity and power of reasoning. Our reading of them has neither lead us into despair about the decay of eloquence nor the breaking down of the American intellect. And the fact has given us all the greater pleasure, because at the opening of the trial there were some things that led us to look for the most painful outbursts of passion and the most shocking shows of demagogic rant.

After the vast amount of speaking, and the exhaustion of the Senate as well as of the argument, we cannot suppose there will be now very great anxiety by Senators to have much speech-making among themselves. No one can flatter himself that he is able to bring up anything new either in circumstance or reason, or anything that will alter the convictions or affect the judgment of his fellow-members. It certainly cannot be supposed that many members will desire to occupy the three hours to which each is entitled. It would give listeners at least another month of speeches (fortunately the public will in any event be saved from them by their delivery in secret session), and would certainly, before they were through, leave the Senate in the condition of chattering imbecility which Mr. CARLYLE ascribes to the "Dead Sea Apes." Probably there are some Senators who would like their "views" to go on record and form part of the history of the case; but it is to be hoped that the good sense and impatience of the body will act as a double bridle upon rampant tongues.

Wade and the Apple Blossoms.

Prosperity, Gen. BUTLER thinks, will come with WADE and the apple blossoms. We wish that were sure. Authorities quite as good as the General look for something totally different as the consequence of Mr. WADE's advent to the Executive office. They discern in that circumstance the absolute domination of the extreme section of the Republican Party, and with it a rigorous policy of proscription.

Let Mr. HOLDEN, the Radical candidate for Governor of North Carolina, be called into Court as a witness on this subject. His right to testify is unchallengeable, and his testimony is sufficiently pointed to command attention. With a coolness that on another occasion might be stigmatized as effrontery, he undertakes to foreshadow the course of the Wade Government on questions specially interesting to the South. First, as to the removal of disabilities. Mr. HOLDEN promises political absolution to individuals elected to office in his State on the Radical ticket, while to all others worse than purgatory is threatened. The former class are told that they "should at once report their case to the Chairman of the State Committee, that immediate steps may be taken for their relief." For them relief is to be provided as a matter of routine. The rest are significantly promised consideration. A Mr. BOYDEN, who impiously "ran against and defeated" the Holden nominee in one of the districts of the State, is pronounced "as rebellious as ever," and the hint is thrown out that "the House will consider his case when he presents himself for admission." Altogether it is plain that, in Mr. HOLDEN's opinion, admission to Congress from the South will go, like kissing, by favor. He is evidently persuaded that the removal of political disabilities should be the reward of partisan zeal, not a measure of justice or national expediency.

Nor is this all, Mr. HOLDEN does more than threaten with exclusion persons elected in defiance of his will. He predicts the adoption of a policy of vengeance against those who have dared to oppose the Congressional measures. Alluding to a reported arrest in Arkansas on a charge of treason, he declares, "there are other traitors who will be arrested and tried in due time. Mr. WADE," he adds, "will do his duty as President. Justice, though long delayed, will be done at last." There can be no misinterpreting these words? They prove that in the judgment of such men as HOLDEN, the advent of Mr. WADE to power will be the inauguration of Red Republican rule. Even at this late day, criminal prosecutions are to be instituted against prominent Southerners who remain unreconstructed.

We are not apprehensive of so great a calamity. We do not believe that, should Mr. JOHNSON be removed, his successor would signalize the change by anything so foolish and vindictive as prosecutions for treason. Mr. HOLDEN believes and hopes differently, and his feelings are shared by those of the Southern extremists who, having been conspicuously malignant as rebels, feel bound to outrun everybody in the race of loyalty. In the minds of these men, the accession to power of a Radical Executive implies much more than mere political disabilities. While the benignant BUTLER associates the triumph with apple blossoms as the seasonable symbol of peace and prosperity, the ferocious HOLDEN hails it as the pledge of proscription and persecution, of a kind which he calls loyal, but which to us seems fiendish.

The occurrence of agitation on this subject would more than counterbalance the gain which is expected to accrue from the reestablishment of harmony between Congress and the Executive. The promise contingent upon that event is apple blossom. We are to look for the sure sign and token of abundant fruit, ripe, rich and wholesome. But if only Radical Senators and representatives are admitted to Congress, and if in addition to exclusion and disfranchisement criminal prosecutions are to be the order of the day, the country will be removed further than ever from the genuine peace which should attend reconstruction.

The possibility of increased severity as a result of increased power, is an evil not to be spoken of lightly. The disturbing elements at work throughout the South are quite numerous enough already. Gen. MEADE's determination to treat the Georgia Legislature as Provisional only, and to apply the test oath to all the members, looks like an attempt to break the force of Democratic gains in that State by means not heard of elsewhere. It has the appearance of a device conceived at the last moment to overcome an opposition which a junction of black votes and white votes has rendered formidable. On no other hypothesis can we understand the enforcement of a test as applicable to the Legislature, which was not applied to the recent Convention and which has not been maintained in any other State. From Virginia, again, we hear of removals of one class of Republican officials and the substitution of HUNNICUTT's adherents; and though it is not easy to reconcile extremist plans there with Gen. SCHOFIELD's manly resistance to the intolerant course of the Convention, the incident, unexplained, naturally excites uneasiness.

We submit, then, that if WADE and the apple blossoms are to pass into history together, it will be necessary to curb the fierce spirit which waits but for the crack of his whip, as President, to fill the South with bitter and bloody strife. If impeachment ever meant peace, Mr. WADE, as the expected product of impeachment, must flog barking Holdens into silence, if not into decency. The pulling down of one President and the setting up of another is vindicated on the ground that one hinders and that the other will help the restoration of the South to the Union. Should Mr. WADE reach the White House with an honest purpose of verifying this theory, his first trouble will be with the ultraists who, in his name, threaten to proscribe and even to hang opponents, who happen to be inconveniently strong among the people.

The Elevated City Railway.

We are glad the Legislature has authorized the continuance of the Experimental Elevated Railway in Greenwich-street, and trust the bill they have passed for that purpose will become a law. Our Albany correspondent yesterday stated that much more extended powers than those embodied in the original grant were covered up under this bill, and that it was open to very grave objections. A communication, which we publish this morning from an authentic and reliable quarter, corrects this statement,—denying its accuracy and asserting that the route is entirely unchanged, and that the powers conferred by the original bill have not been enlarged.

The Legislature has acted wisely in conferring the charter for this road provisionally, —making it depend on the success of the experiment. All these systems of underground or elevated railways are experimental. None of them have been sufficiently tried to warrant full confidence in their success. And the whole scheme is too important in all its bearings to render the adoption of any specific plan safe, without further tests of its feasibility.

It is fortunate that men have been found willing to test the Elevated Railway experiment at their own expense, and to let the result depend on its practical workings. They have already expended something like $200,000 in testing it, and are confident that it will prove to be precisely what is wanted. The principal difficulty thus far has been with the method of propulsion;—the power to be used being stationary, and applied to the cars by an endless rope, kept in motion, to which the cars can be attached, and from which they can be detached, at pleasure. Practical difficulties have been encountered in perfecting this part of the project; and the Legislature has given the Company farther time for the experiment.

The running of trains upon rails resting on pillars has been found, we believe, perfectly feasible and free from any serious objection.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul.

The Associated Press reporter credits the Ways and Means Committee with an original and ingenious method of making two ends meet. There is a probability of a large deficiency, as the country knows, occasioned by the failure of Congress to follow the removal of taxes with a reduction of expenditure. It abolished the industrial taxes, and has been greatly glorified for the act. But it has not taken a single step toward adjusting the national balance-sheet by measures of retrenchment. Eighty millions have been wiped off one side, while the other remains full of the evidence of extravagance and waste. That is to say, Congress, in its desire for applause, began a work which it has not finished. It could not turn a deaf ear to the demand for fiscal relief, but it lacked the purpose which alone could render relief honestly possible. The result yawns before the tax-payers in the shape of a huge deficiency.

Time still remains to atone for the neglect. It is not yet too late for a measure of retrenchment so broad and thorough as to make the estimated income of the Government sufficient to cover necessary expenses. Earnest effort would quickly surmount the difficulty, and protect the tax-payers while protecting the credit of the Government. So far, however, we have watched in vain for any sign of earnestness in the matter of retrenchment. Appropriations are maintained on the costly scale begotten of the war. Every department of the public service is kept up at a rate vastly beyond its actual requirements. There is waste in every direction. And the House and Senate, dividing the responsibility, contrive between them to prolong the era of extravagance.

The final end of this folly it has not been difficult to foresee. In one way or another, the Treasury must be supplied. It must tax or it must borrow. We confess, however, that the reported confession of its dilemma by the Ways and Means Committee takes us by surprise. It was scarcely credible that the same session which witnessed the reduction of taxation in one form would witness its reimposition in another. But so it is to be. Having removed a large amount of internal taxes, the Committee is represented as appointing a sub-committee with instructions to provide for the deficiency by additions to the Tariff!

The iniquity of the proposition is only equalled by its absurdity. One of the arguments used to justify the abolition of excise duties was, that they oppressed the manufacturers. After helping the manufacturers, therefore, by removing a load of taxation from their shoulders, they are to be further helped by additions to heavy taxes levied for their protection! The poor taxpayers, meanwhile, are to be cheated out of the gain they imagined had been achieved. What they save in one pocket is to be taken out of the other. They are to be assured, with one breath, that Congress has been mindful of their interests, and with the next they are to to be told that for the sake of the revenue they must protect the manufacturers a little more. Peter was never more scandalously robbed to pay Paul, than will be the great body of consumers if this weak invention of the Ways and Means Committee be persisted in.

The Nicolson Pavement.

We publish in another column a communication from a "Tax Payer" stating his objections to having the Nicolson pavement laid down, especially in the up-town cross streets. They are simply that the pavement is not durable, and that it is therefore very expensive; and he sustains the position by referring to experiments made in this City with wooden pavements *thirty years ago*.

We doubt whether those "tax-payers," who decide against the wooden pavements on such grounds as these, provide wisely either for their own interests or the public good. It is claimed for the Nicolson pavement that the objections which existed against the old style of wooden pavements have been entirely obviated. We have seen this claim denied, but never disproved. On the contrary, the experiments which have been made in other cities seem to show that the claim is in the main just, and that the Nicolson pavement properly put down is very nearly, if not quite, as durable as stone. In several Western cities which have tried it, the result has been satisfactory in this respect.

In every *other* respect this pavement is infinitely better than stone. It is perfectly smooth and noiseless. On streets mainly occupied as residences, or traversed by light vehicles, these advantages ought to count for something. The constant rattle of carts and wagons over the stone pavements of the streets up-town, is a most serious drawback to their comfort and quiet—one which, so far as we are personally concerned, we would gladly escape at any reasonable cost. If others appreciate this quiet less, or have become more hardened to the noise and turmoil of stone pavements by longer usage, we can only envy—without desiring to emulate—their experience.

The price charged for the Nicolson pavement is a great deal too high. How much of it is for actual cost, how much is black mail for the privilege of putting it down, and how much is profit, we are unable to say. We certainly should not advocate any general use of it until the price can in some way be reduced. But we should like to see a fair trial of it made, in some one of the principal longitudinal streets or avenues of the City, in such a way as might contribute to the public comfort and convenience while it does last, and afford some reasonable ground for judging of its durability and other merits.

We suggested the other day that a clause be inserted in every contract for putting down this pavement, requiring the contractors to keep it in repair at their own expense for a certain reasonable term of years. If they have the confidence in it which they profess, they would not object to such an engagement; and it would obviate the only objections which have been urged against it. In all other respects it is conceded to be the best ever used. Its use would save a vast amount of pain and suffering to horses, and great wear and tear to vehicles. It would give relief from noise and disturbance to sick people, and comfort and quiet to all City residents; and if a guarantee could be had by such a clause, as the one we suggest, which has been adopted elsewhere, against the objections urged by our correspondent, we see no reason remaining why it should not be adopted sufficiently at least to afford a decisive test of its general merits.

We do not feel called upon to make any special reference to the imputation of interested motives, to which our correspondent thinks we may expose ourselves by advocating the adoption of this pavement. It is one to which a newspaper always exposes itself by advocating anything which is of interest to anybody; and considering what we know of the influences that control public action, especially in City affairs, to a very great extent, we cannot regard the suspicion as very strange or remarkable. We know nothing of the parties interested in this pavement or in any other, and we care nothing about them. They probably seek their own profit in what they propose to do for the public, and if they serve the public well, they are entitled to it. The only shadow of interest we have or feel in the matter, is of a public nature. We should be glad to see the most cleanly, most comfortable, most quiet and in every way the best possible pavement yet invented, laid down in our streets for the use of our people. We are quite willing to pay our share of the expense involved in making such provision for the public comfort and convenience. But we are no more interested in the matter than others, and can, if they so decide, endure the discomfort and torture of the old stone-pavement system, (which this City ought long since to have outgrown,) as long and as patiently as they can.

MINOR TOPICS.

The promptitude with which Chief Justice CHASE cleared the galleries of the Senate yesterday when the ticket-holders presumed to applaud the sentiments uttered on the floor, was quite admirable in its way. Were this sort of thing tolerated, the trial would become a farce, and the alternate cheering and groaning of the mob would make the exercise of reason or judgment as impossible as in a mass meeting at election time. Mr. CHASE was sustained by the Senate, notwithstanding Mr. CAMERON's plea for the rioters.

We hope the House will for a short while restrain itself from discussing impeachment and replying to the speeches delivered before the Senate. THAD. STEVENS attempted to introduce the subject yesterday in connection with the Alta Vela charges of Mr. NELSON, and it looked as though the whole affair was to be gone over again. Happily, he was stopped. But the temptation is terrible, and it will be a wonder if impeachment is not wildly discussed every day in the House until a verdict is rendered. It is almost impossible for anybody to refrain from constantly pitching into JOHNSON.

It has been suggested in a Western paper that while all the Republican Senators may vote to convict the President on *some* of the articles of impeachment, they may so differ among themselves as to the particular articles on which they deem him guilty that *two-thirds* of them will not be found to have agreed upon any one of them. This, if it should prove to be the case, would secure his acquittal, and yet no Republican Senator could be charged with having voted for it. The Toledo *Blade*, however, comforts itself by saying that there will be no trouble in fixing the responsibility of failure, and by exclaiming: "Woe to the man who disappoints the just expectations of the people at this time."

The *Tribune* denounces with a great deal of vehement indignation the language used in Congress during the disgraceful personal wrangles of the last few days. But, really, we do not see on what grounds, consistent with its own theory or practice, it can do this. The Springfield *Republican* says, it seems to us with justice, that both WASHBURNE and DONNELLY are merely imitating the *Tribune's* example. They "call things and persons by their right names," and this is what our neighbor considers the height of propriety. Why is it any greater offence for one Congressman to call another a liar or a sneak, than it is for an editor?

There is a proposition before the Dominion Parliament to reduce the Governor-General's salary from $50,000 to $35,000, and another proposition to reduce the salaries of the clerks and officers of the House 12½ per cent. It is certainly hard to see why Lord MONCK, as Governor of these British Provinces, should have more than twelve times as much salary as the Governor of the State of New-York. Something is no doubt due to the fact that the former is a *lord*, but it seems to us that a little too much consideration is asked for that circumstance.

It is to be hoped that the news from Rio Janeiro is not true, of the intended abdication of His Majesty DON PEDRO II., Emperor of Brazil. Late advices report that the Emperor, tired of the fatigues of Government and war, had called a conference of the principal personages of the country to arrange definitely the terms of his abdication, stating at the same time that his resolution was irrevocable. His Majesty has been one of the most capable and respectable of modern monarchs; his government has been mild and liberal; he has been the friend of progress and reform, and has himself initiated many measures for advancing the popular welfare. He has favored the Emancipation of the slaves in the Brazilian Empire, and has made a number of wise suggestions as to the best means of carrying out that great measure. He is, moreover, a philosopher, a friend of science, and a propagator of learning. In addition to all this, he is an ardent admirer of America and the Americans, and has in many ways favored those of our countrymen who happened to migrate to his dominions. There is no other member of the House of Braganza so competent and wise as its present representative in Brazil, and his abdication would be a loss to the Empire.

We agree with the St. Louis *Democrat* in regarding the division of the colored vote, at the recent elections in the Southern States, as among the most hopeful political signs of the times. The Democrats and Conservatives are boasting of the number of the negroes who voted their ticket. The more the better! This division tends to dissipate the fears of a collision of the races which many have indulged and to reconcile all parties to colored suffrage. The old division of the country into sectional parties was bad enough, and was the substantial cause of the rebellion; but a division into races, each arrayed in deadly hostility against the other, would be still worse. We shall be very glad to see the negro vote divided between the opposite political parties and the white vote also. There can be no just complaint of the domination of either race and no fear of collision between the two.

It is said that Mr. BINGHAM's argument against the President was very pathetic and effective. "Women in the galleries sobbed and certain Senators could not hide their tears" during his picture of the Burns fugitive slave case in Boston some years ago. We have no doubt it was very touching, though it is not quite easy to see what precise bearing it could have had on the question of the President's guilt. Some of the most effective parts of Mr. BINGHAM's speech were its complaints that the President's counsel dragged in matters which had nothing to do with the case.

Newspaper omniscience is a curious faculty. It not only transcends the senses, but discards common sense. A Washington paper says that notwithstanding the denials of the owners of the steamers concerned, "it is now known that there has been an ocean race between the *Cuba* and the *City of Paris*." Pray *how* is it known? Who knows it, or who pretends to know it besides the editor who says so? The only fact cited in proof of it is that one of the steamers arrived *first*, whereupon, says the paper in question, "the public has a right to make up its judgment and is correct in coming to the conclusion that there *has* been a race;" and then it proceeds to read the world in general a lecture on the danger and wickedness of races between ocean steamers, but expresses its satisfaction that one of the two got beaten.

We are glad to see that the Treasury Department—under the powers of which it is possessed—has ordered an investigation of the late boiler explosion on the propeller *Gov. Cushman*, at Buffalo, by which eleven persons were killed. The Assistant Secretary, after referring to the belief that such accidents occur through misconduct or neglect, and remarking that offenders should be visited with the just punishment of the law, directs the supervising inspector of steamboats and the local board of inspectors to make the investigation immediate and thorough, in order that the cause of the disaster may be ascertained and the responsibility fixed upon the proper parties, provided there was any misconduct, inattention or neglect on the part of the engineers or other officers of the boat. There is already a coroner's jury taking testimony in regard to this explosion, and it is to be hoped that through the labors of both bodies something may be done to secure the safety of the traveling public.

A very sharp commentary upon the manner in which our railroad constructions are built is found in the fact that one of the docks of the Erie Railroad was crushed by a locomotive accidentally getting on it. A railroad dock which will not bear the weight of a locomotive ought to be a novelty among railway structures.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The repetition of "Love's Sacrifice" on Tuesday attracted an intelligent and attentive audience. It will be repeated, we see, on Friday evening, and doubtless afterward should the public interest remain unsatisfied. LOVEL's plays are somewhat different to the prevailing tone and tendency of the drama. They deal with character, and the action comes naturally from the ambitions or sacrifices of the leading characters. It is necessary to watch the careers of the latter to apprehend the purpose they have in view, and then when the climax comes it will not be difficult to estimate motives or mistake the poetical justice of the author. The modern drama simply connects places or scenes, like a railroad in a strange country. Bustle, rude energy and perchance weariness are what may be expected on the way. When the last station has been reached, every one rushes from the depot hot, uncomfortable and confused, but not indifferent to the speed of the performance. "Love's Sacrifice" is constructed on a well-considered model. The scenes augment in interest, and the culmination is gradual but thoroughly effective. LOVEL's verse is good where earnestness is required, but it is a little roundabout and cumbersome in the lighter scenes. There is, however, but little "filling up." Three well-defined characters sustain effectually the interest of the plot. These are the *Margaret Elmore* of Miss ROSE ETTINGE, the *Matthew Elmore* of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, and the *Paul Lafont* of Mr. CHARLES FISHER. The first is one of the most embarrassing parts in the modern *repertoire*, not alone from its length, but from the emotional conflict which prevails from the first act to the last. It is, however, very firmly drawn. There are few scenes more powerful than those which occur between *Margaret* and *Lafont*, and subsequently with her father, *Matthew*. The latter, to a certain extent, is painful, from the suppressed agony and repellant distrust of *Matthew* which it exhibits. But this is certainly artistic, and in powerful contrast to the defiant scene of the third act, where, ignorant of her father's crime, she hurls her scorn at his accuser. Miss ETTINGE's capacity as an actress, and the best actress in New-York, is now so fully recognized that it is hardly necessary to say that she is singularly good in these phases of deep feeling. Her best characteristic is that she is intensely womanly, whether in her devotion, her sacrifice, or her hatred. To find any one natural in these days—largely, humanely, sobbingly, even violently natural, is a rare thing. It was the characteristic of Mlle. JANAUSCHEK, and is not of Mme. RISTORI, who in fact seems to have been weaned on certain tones and attitudes. Miss ETTINGE, with the art which conceals art, and does not brag about it, responds to a mood and interprets it with the intensity of the feminine nature, without effort and consequently without exaggeration. There is nothing so respectable in the world as a woman who is in earnest. All the mischief is done by women who are not.

Mr. J. W. WALLACK, with much to trouble him in his mind and a great deal to do on his hands, was excellent as *Matthew Elmore*. The stern faithfulness and sad sincerity of the narration of the supposed murder of his rival commanded the undivided sympathy of the audience, who shared also the well-expressed affection which he exhibits—and exhibits without howling—for his daughter and *Eugene*, the adopted son of his supposed victim. The personation was strongly colored throughout, but with the genuine feeling of an artist. We can safely say the same of the *Paul Lafont* of Mr. CHARLES FISHER, an admirable actor, whose return to the boards of this theatre has been hailed with delight by all its *habitués*. The general distribution was capital. Mrs. JENNINGS flirted agreeably through the part of *Herminie*, and Mrs. SEFTON sat on the top of her high stool with capital *sang-froid*. Mr. STODDART's devotions were disorderly, but amusing, as they are apt to be with gentlemen in their cups. Mr. POLK as *St. Lo* did not keep the word of promise to the ear, and was restless and plunging in his movements. The part, however, is well suited to the gentleman's appearance and agreeable voice. Mr. RINGGOLD needs more animation, but it may be added, too, that the part needs more vitality. Altogether, the performance in its general characterization, was an enjoyable success.

The Greenwich-street Elevated Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please give a prominent place in your columns for a denial in toto of the aspersions of your Albany correspondent in this morning's paper in reference to the above enterprise. The law just passed to extend the time for the experiment *does not add anything* to the route or franchises of the constructing Company. The railway is yet to be submitted to the inspection of the Governor and Croton Board through commissioners appointed by them, before it can obtain any power to extend its line beyond the half mile already built.

The extension of time asked for was granted on petitions exhibited in both Houses, signed by the largest property holders in that portion of Greenwich-street, where the railway is already built.

The certificate of the Deputy Collector of the Customs Warehouse, where more delivering is done on drays than at any other building in this City, was also shown, stating that the vast business of the customs *was not impeded by either the construction or present position of the railway* as it stands in front of the premises.

The only answer that could be made to these documents was the assertion of a certain person that they were forgeries. This was vociferated on the floor of the House, but let any one ask Mr. R. P. GETTY, EDWIN BURKE, or the Deputy Collector and satisfy themselves. These statements show how utterly baseless the whole reference of your correspondent was.

I give you my name as authority for these statements.

Yours, &c.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1868.

The Dickens Chicago Story.

The Chicago papers, since the departure of Mr. DICKENS, have discontinued their bitter personal attacks upon him, based upon his alleged neglect of his deceased brother's widow said to be a resident in that city. They have probably done now, what they should have done before making those attacks—ascertained the facts of the case, as we see them stated in a Boston letter to the Chicago *Journal*, from which we copy this paragraph:

> "I have good authority for saying, what has already been stated in the newspapers, that the real Mrs. AUGUSTUS DICKENS is at present residing in London where she has lived since her husband deserted her. She is blind, and in all her afflictions she has had the active and substantial sympathy of Mr. DICKENS, and to-day knows no truer friend than he. AUGUSTUS was a scamp, and his brother more than once aided him when his dissipation and extravagance threatened ruin and distress to himself and family. He finally was obliged to leave England on account of a dishonorable action which he knew his brother would not forgive, and with his exile all intercourse between the brothers ceased."

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* printed the following Latin line last week, and asked for a translation:

"Quis crudus enim lectus albus et espiravit."

The Boston *Advertiser* suggests that "Hurrah for the red, white, and blue" might be an acceptable rendering, or literally thus:

"Who raw for the read, white, and blew."

TELEGRAMS.

Parliamentary Action in Regard to the Irish Church.

Denial of an Intended Franco-Russian Interference in Crete.

Indemnity for American Losses Demanded of Japan.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Expected Division Upon the Remainder of Mr. Gladstone's Resolves—Pro-Church Meeting at St. James Hall.

London, Wednesday, May 6.

A division is expected to take place in the House of Commons to-morrow night (7th inst.,) on the remainder of the resolves proposed by Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Irish Church.

A meeting was held in St. James Hall to-day in favor of the continuance of the Irish Church Establishment. The attendance was immense, and the proceedings very noisey and turbulent. The Archbishop of Canterbury occupied the chair, and the platform was crowded with the most prominent men of the Tory Party. The Archbishop of Canterbury, on taking his position, made a speech in furtherance of the objects of the meeting.

The Lord Mayor then rose, and moved a series of resolutions in favor of the continued union of State and Church, which were seconded by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Archbishop of York also presented resolutions to the effect that an attempt to overthrow the Irish Church was an attack upon the Church of England, and a movement toward the establishment of Papacy upon the country.

There was much tumult and confusion at this point of the proceedings.

The resolutions were finally adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Franco-Russian Intelligence not Intended.

Paris, Wednesday, May 6.

It is authoritatively denied to-day that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg had had a consultation with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the Eastern question.

JAPAN.

Indemnity for American Losses Demanded by the United States Government.

London, Wednesday, May 6.

A telegram from Hong Kong states that the United States Minister to Japan, Gen. Van Valkenburg, is at Osaka, and has made a demand upon the Mikado for indemnity for the damage occasioned to the property of American citizens in the late disturbances. He is supported in his demand by the French Envoy, and by the presence of a portion of the American and French East India fleets.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Hudson Bay Territory to be Ceded to the Crown.

London, Wednesday, May 6.

The entire domain belonging to the Hudson Bay Company is to be ceded to the Crown.

Nolle-prosequi in the Case of an Irish Informer.

London, Wednesday, May 6.

A *nolle-prosequi* has been entered by the Attorney-General in the case of Mullany, who became Queen's evidence against Burke and the other Clerkenwell explosion conspirators.

The Chester Races.

London, Wednesday, May 6.

The Tradesmen's Plate of 200 sovereigns in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of twenty-five sovereigns each, was won to-day by Mr. Hodgman's three-year-old colt *Paul Jones*, carrying eighty-five pounds; Mr. G. McCleary's four-year-old colt *Goodwood*, carrying 116 pounds, being second. There were 139 subscribers, 56 declaring forfeit. The distance was about two miles and a quarter, and the betting was 8 to 1 against Mr. Bennett's *Dalby;* 100 to 7 against *Bracken;* 20 to 1 against *Caithness;* 25 to 1 against *Paul Jones;* and 1,000 to 20 against *Goodwood.*

FRANCE.

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations with Tunis.

London, Wednesday, May 6.

France has suddenly broken off all diplomatic relations with the Government of Tunis. The reason alleged is the repeated perpetration of outrages on French citizens resident in that country.

MEXICO.

Reported Revolution at the Capital—Juarez Said to be in Flight—The Yucatan Election—Abolition of the Death Penalty.

Havana, Wednesday, May 6.

The English mail steamer *Mersey*, has arrived from Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. Passengers by her report that before sailing a telegram was received at Vera Cruz announcing that a revolution had taken place in the Capitol, and that President Juarez was flying to the Texas frontier with seven millions of dollars in his possession. The Vera Cruz Journal and private letters, are silent upon the subject.

The American men-of-war *Ossippee, Suwannee* and *Resaca*, and the English man-of-war *Chanticleer*, were at Mazatlan, where other American vessels were expected.

Cerillo, the acting Bishop of Mexico is dead.

The Government had disapproved of the action of the Governor of Yucatan in suspending the elections.

Senor Romero had published documents against General Ortega.

Mr. Plumb, the acting American Minister, had presented a document from the Government at Washington, expressing regret and sympathy in the matter of the attempted assassination of Juarez, who responded in an address, thanking the Minister and American Government, and expressing the wish to preserve always amicable relations between the two republics.

Three hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the English and French bonds had been purchased for $30,000. Seventy thousand dollas more had been appropriated for the same purpose.

Gen. Escobedo was superintending the building of a telegraph line to San Luis Potosi.

Gen. Labarre and William Pritchard have made a proposition to Congress to run a steamship line from Vera Cruz to New-Orleans and Europe at a moderate subvention.

An attempted conspiracy at Orizaba had been detected.

Collectors of Customs, throughout the Republic, have been enjoined to pay all drafts on the national treasury.

The death penalty has been abolished.

Advices from Colima state that a priest who commanded a party of bandits at Toluca, and been captured.

Gen. Vega denies breaking his word in recently escaping.

Gen. Bacardo has defeated Gen. Negrete.

The usual number of murders and robberies is reported.

WASHINGTON

Washington, Wednesday, May 6.

INFLUX OF STRANGERS.

An unusually large number of strangers have arrived here during the present week, many of them to witness the last scenes of the Impeachment Trial.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR PAGE.

Prof. Charles C. Page, examiner in the Patent Office, died in this city yesterday.

AGRICULTURE AMONG THE INDIANS.

Gen. C. C. Campbell, Indian Agent for the Dakota Sioux, who has been here for some time past, engaged in consummating arrangements looking to the further establishment of agricultural pursuits among the Indians of his agency, has left Washington for the Indian country, having completed arrangements for supplying the Indians with seeds and proper agricultural implements, and intends having them commence operations at the very earliest moment possible. The Dakota Sioux number about 24,000 Indians, one-sixth of them being hostile. Two new places have been selected, under the recent treaties, as reservations for these tribes—one at the mouth of the White Earth River, and the other at the mouth of the Cheyenne.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The American Medical Convention met this morning at 11 o'clock, and, after some preliminary business Professor Guage, a veterinary surgeon of Prince Albert's College, London, was introduced and made a short address. Senator Drake, of Missouri, was also introduced to the Convention, and in a brief speech referred to the warm friendship which existed between his father, Dr. Drake, and Dr. Gross, President of the Convention. The Committee on Medical Education made a report, which was ordered to be printed. The delegates will to-night visit the Army Medical Museum, on Tenth-street, after which they will be entertained by Senator Morgan at his residence.

THE TEST OATH.

Gen. Grant sent a letter to the House to-day inclosing a communication from Gen. Canby, who says that in his judgment some action by Congress will be needed in order to remove one of the most serious impediments that has been raised which, in the execution of the Reconstruction laws, has grown out of the enforcement of the provision requiring all appointees of the District Commander to take what is known as the test oath. In both the States of North and South Carolina, men, active and zealous friends of the Union and of restoration, have been technically debarred by this oath from any official participation in the work of reconstruction, while many others who would have taken the oath, have declined to do so from a sensitive fear that their motives would be misconstrued. A large number from this class have been chosen to office at the recent elections, and the difficulties heretofore encountered again present themselves in both States in greater magnitude. To continue the disabilities which exclude these persons is to deprive the Government still further of the services of intelligent and well disposed men whose technical disqualification is their only fault, and whose aid is essentially important to the speedy organization and successful working of the new State Governments. The removal of the disabilities, while it will not jeopardize any interest which it is the policy of the Government to conserve and foster, will, in Gen. Canby's judgment, not only meet the approval of a large majority of the people of the two States, but will disarm much of the opposition which the new State Governments must expect to encounter, and contribute generally to the permanent success of the work of reconstruction.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the Convention—Nominations for State Officers and Members of Congress—Gen. Grant and Senator Wilson for President and Vice-President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Richmond, Va., Wednesday, May 6.

For the past twenty-four hours the city has been wild with political excitement, and the Republicans have had a grand carnival.

The Convention which met to-day, after organizing and nominating H. H. Wells for Governor by a decisive vote, and nominating J. H. Clements for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation, proceeded to the consideration of the candidates for Attorney-General and Congress at large, the latter of which will be given to Platte. The entire party feels confident of success, and is in the best spirits.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a number, most of which bore upon the disabilities and the test oath, all of which are indorsed in the platform with a recommendation to the Legislature to remit upon assurance of loyalty. But this last resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the person of Gen. U. S. Grant we recognize the great soldier, by whose patriotic ability and devotion to his country the forces of rebellion were subdued upon the battle-field, and who is now the choice of the Republicans of this State, with Hon. Henry Wilson, as the standard-bearer of the loyal millions in the next Presidential campaign.

Gen. Wells appeared in the Convention, and made a speech accepting the nomination and the platform of the Republican Party of Virginia.

Pedestrianism in Rhode Island—Fenian Convention.

Providence, R. I., Wednesday, May 6.

The young Rhode Islander, known as Prof. Sweet, to-day completed a walk of one hundred miles in twenty-three and one-quarter hours, at the Pawtucket Riding Park.

A Convention of all the Fenian Circles in Rhode Island was held in this city to-day. Gen. John O'Neil was chosen President, and James Downey Speaker of the House.

An address was adopted expressing confidence in the integrity of Gen. John O'Neil, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and urging the brethren everywhere to fall into line, and by one strong, determined effort break the shackles that bind our long-enslaved native land.

In the evening a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Irish liberty was held, at which Mr. Dalvney presided, and Gen. O'Neil, Professor Brophy and John Rafferty delivered addresses.

The highest rate of speed ever attained in telegraphic transmission in this country was made this evening between Boston and this City. Mr. P. H. Burns, champion of New-York and New-England, stationed at Boston, transmitted twenty-seven hundred and thirty-one words in one hour, which was received by Mr. Walter Phillips, of this City, without making a "break," and copied in a remarkbly legible manner. The selection was from a work by Dean Swift. The gentlemen are night operators, and are employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Cole Trial—The Jury not Agreed upon a Verdict.

Albany, Wednesday, May 6.

The jury in the Cole-Hiscock case not having agreed at 1 P. M. Judge Ingraham sent for them and stated that he should have instructed them that the crime of killing without a premeditated design, with a dangerous weapon in the heat of passion, is manslaughter in the third degree, and that if they believe such to be the facts in this case they might convict the prisoner of that offence. Prisoner's counsel excepted and protested against this charge, on the ground that this was not put in the defence at all. At 6 P. M. Judge Ingraham having ascertained that the jury had not then agreed, stated that he would wait for the verdict until 11 P. M., and if not then received would be in Court for that purpose at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Maine Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

Lewiston, Me., Wednesday, May 6.

Gen. George F. Beale, of Norway, and Hon. Luther Curtis, of New-Sharon, were chosen delegates to the National Republican Convention from the Maine Second District to-day.

Impartial Suffrage Convention in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Tuesday, May 6.

The Convention of those favoring impartial manhood suffrage, and opposed to the action of the Republican State Convention of the 6th of [illegible], met at the new Assembly Rooms at noon to-day. Seventeen counties were represented, some, however, having but one representative. Nearly one-half the delegates are colored.

Judge Bond was chosen President with four Vice-Presidents, one of whom was colored. A full delegation to the Chicago Convention was appointed, and an electoral ticket for the State chosen. An address was adopted defending the action of the Convention, and attacking the Front-street Theatre Convention and the Republican State Central Committee.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference at Chicago.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 6.

The Conference assembled at 9 o'clock, and was opened in the usual manner.

The following resolution was presented and referred to the Committee on Revivals:

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to inquire into and report on the expediency of so amending part 5 section 5, of Discipline, as to constitute laymen equally with clergymen eligible to election by the General Conference as book agents at New-York and Cincinnati.

Rev. Dr. Haven from the Committee on Lay Delegation, made a statement in regard to the presentation of portions of the Conference journal on that subject.

Rev. H. W. Goodall, of Indiana, offered a resolution on the subject of treaties with Indian tribes, and warmly indorsing the recent recommendation of the Peace Commissioners. Referred.

Rev. J. L. Smith, of Indiana, offered a resolution requesting Bishops to communicate to the General Conference, as early as practicable, whether, in their judgment, the Episcopacy Board should be strengthened by the election and consecration of additional Bishops. Tabled.

Dr. Tremble asked that all papers relating to districting of the Episcopacy be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Dr. Peck thought all papers on that subject belonged more properly to the Committee on Itinerancy.

After considerable discussion the Conference determined that the Committee on Itinerancy had jurisdiction over the subject.

The Special Committee on Admission of Southern Delegates reported in part, recommending that delegates from these Southern Mission Conferences be invested with all rights of delegates in this body, except the right of voting, and that the bodies they represent be constructed into conferences with all rights and privileges of the same.

Dr. Thayer, of Boston, moved to amend so as to stricke out that part of the report which denies the right to vote to Southern delegates.

Dr. Foster explained, stating, that so far as they have reported the Committee are unanimously agreed on the question of the right to vote. The Committee desired further time to consider.

Rev. Dr. Reddy offered a substitute for the report of the Committee, setting forth the facts in regard to the organization of these Conferences by Bishops, affirming their action to be regular and legal, and admitting their representatives to all rights and privileges of members of this body.

Dr. Reddy spoke on his substitute at some length, and the subject was laid on the table and made the order for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Lutheran National Synod.

Harrisburg, Penn., Wednesday, May 6.

The Lutheran National Synod meets here tomorrow. Over 250 delegates are already here, representing twenty-one Synods.

CONNECTICUT.

Assembling of the Legislature—Inauguration of Gov. English.

New-Haven, Conn., Wednesday, May 6.

The Legislature organized to-day by electing the officers nominated at the Republican caucus last evening. The message of Gov. English was sent in this afternoon. It announced the financial affairs of the State to be in an encouraging and satisfactory condition. It also denounced impeachment in strong terms, and defended Andrew Johnson.

The Governor, devotes much attention to national politics, especially the condition of the Southern States and the impeachment of the President. He says:

> "If Congress is supreme, a revolution has been accomplished, and we no longer live under the Government we have sworn to support. This is the ordeal through which the country is passing. It is not the part of wisdom to hide its difficulties or its dangers. They demand the solemn consideration of every American citizen, for with them at last the decision will rest. If this matchless Constitution of ours, based upon the right of the people to govern themselves in their own way, through their State organizations, and secured from abuse of centralized power by the separate and independent action of its great coordinate departments, is to be abandoned, it can only be because the people for whom it was provided, and upon whom its benefits have been showered, so desire."

Nominations by the Illinois Republican State Convention.

Peoria, Ill., Wednesday, May 6.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, and was fully attended. The following ticket was nominated: Gen. J. M. Palmer for Governor; Col. John Dougherty for Lieutenant-Governor; John A. Logan for Congressman at Large; E. Rummell, of Peoria, for Secretary of State; J. L. Lippincott, of Cass, for Auditor; M. Bates, of Marion, for State Treasurer; and Washington Bushnell, of La Salle, for Attorney-General.

The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to vote for Gen. U. S. Grant.

The Canadian Authorities and the Fenians—Two Men Drowned.

Toronto, Ont., Wednesday, May 6.

Two more prominent Fenians, named Peter McMahon and John Murphy, were arrested at Little Island, near Guelph, by Government detectives last night. They, with those who were arrested here on Monday, will be sent to Ottawa for safe keeping.

The Government has prohibited the sale of papers of Fenian proclivities throughout the country.

A dispatch from Montreal says that the tug *Relief* capsized near Sorel yesterday. Capt. Branet and a fire man were drowned.

Execution of Samuel Mills, the Franconia Murderer.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 6.

Samuel Mills, for the brutal murder of an old man named Maxwell, in Franconia, N. H., was hanged to-day. Mills evinced outwardly no emotion whatever. Mills being a heavy man, fell the distance of eight feet with such velocity that his neck was broken, and the only appearances of life in the body afterwards were the contractions of the legs. After he had hung for about half an hour life was pronounced extinct, and the body was cut down.

The Southern Press Association.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, May 6.

The Southern Press Association convened today. The Montgomery, Columbus, Atlanta, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Macon, Augusta, Savannah and Charleston papers were represented. Mr. Lamar, of the Columbus *Sun and Times*, was chosen temporary President, and Mr. Reese, of the Macon *Journal and Messenger*, Secretary. After organization the Association adjourned till to-morrow.

The Nashville Races.

Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, May 6.

The races to-day were largely attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. *Elgin* won the united three-year-old stake, distancing *Donovan* on the first heat, *Antelope, Beauty, Columbia* and *Skirmish* paying forfeit; time, 1:57. The second race was won by *Ottawa*, in two heats, beating *Nell Gungune, Pat. Cleburne* and *Maggie Hunter;* time, 1:53¾. The very heavy rains made the track heavy.

The Test Oath in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday, May 6.

It is understood that the test oath will not be required of legislative members, and that the Legislature will be first assembled at Milledgeville as a provisional body, and then adjourn to this place.

The Texas Constitutional Convention.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 6.

Gen. Buchanan has ordered the assembling of the Texas Constitutional Convention on June 1, instead of the 15th, as previously ordered.

The Mail-Robbery in Pennsylvania—Recovery of Letters.

Harrisburg, Wednesday, May 6.

Many of the letters in the mail boxes, robbed on the cars yesterday, a short distance east of this City, have been fished from the canal where the boxes were found. Letters from parties in West containing drafts and checks in favor of parties in New-York and Philadelphia to the amount of some $7,000 are among the letters recovered. The drafts and checks from Harrisburg and Philadelphia which have been recovered do not amount to more than $600.

Hail-Storm in the West.

Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, May 6.

A hard rain and hail-storm prevailed here this afternoon, causing considerable damage to the railroad. The depot at Greencastle Junction was blown across the track. All the streams are very high.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—The Closing Scenes and Final Adjournment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, May 6, 1868.

The two Houses met this morning, according to adjournment. Nothing of importance was done in the lower branch, except that we held a saturnalia that would have been laughable if it had not been disgusting.

In the Senate, three recesses were taken, while members impatiently waited for the reports of the Conference Committees on the Tax Levys. When they came they were adopted at once, and the two Houses adjourned, foregoing the luxury, in the Senate, of an Executive Session, and so all the late nominees lay on the table, and the present incumbents hold over.

The final hours of the Assembly were sadly disturbed by the introduction of motions indorsing Andy Johnson. The Republicans bolted, but that only made it the more easy to carry the resolves, and they were carried, much to the dissatisfaction of at least one-third of the majority in the Assembly, and terribly to the disgust of all the Republicans.

I refrain from trying to do this Legislature justice. Like the old fellow with his load of ashes, I ain't equal to it.

I intend with your consent to come back here after a day or two, and look over the thousand and one things that have been passed, and to give them a fair *exposé*. Two-thirds of the bills passed are yet in the Governor's hands.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.......Albany, Wednesday, May 6.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing Savings Banks to loan money on county and City bonds.

Incorporating the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank, of New-York.

Confirming the corporate acts of the Northwestern Dispensary, of New-York.

The reports of the Conference Committees on the New-York City and County Tax Levy bills were concurred in.

Authorizing the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company to change its route.

Appropriating $250,000 in aid of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad.

At 12 o'clock the President announced the hour for the executive session.

Mr. Folger moved a recess for thirty minutes, which was carried, 20 to 9, and thus the executive session fell.

At 2:30 o'clock the President declared the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Code of Procedure.

For the relief of Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.

To incorporate the People's Mutual Warehousing and Security Company of New-York.

The Conference Committees on the New-York County and City Tax levies reported a basis of agreement between the two Houses, which was concurred in.

STATE PRISON AFFAIRS.

Mr. Jones called up the resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers to examine into the affairs of the State Prisons. Adopted.

The Conference Committee on the State Charity bill reported that they had agreed, and the report was adopted.

The usual committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor and Senate.

J. L. Flagg, from the Committee on Federal Relations, made a report on the condition of the country, concluding with the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the aggressions of Congress upon the rights of the States, and the functions of coördinate branches of the Government, indicate a settled purpose to set aside the Constitution and to destroy the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the independence of the Judiciary is essential to the integrity of the Constitution and the rights of the citizen, and that we protest against any act of Congress infringing upon it.

Resolved, That the evidence elicited on the trial of President Johnson before the Court of Impeachment has established the innocence of that high functionary, and that his conviction would be regarded by the people as the false judgement of a partisan Court, and as a crime against the form and being of a Republican Government.

The hour for final adjournment having arrived, the Speaker announced the Assembly adjourned *sine die.*

The City Tax Levy.

The following is a correct transcript of the City Tax Levy as finally adopted by both Houses on Wednesday morning. It directs the Mayor and Comptroller of the City to select four daily and three weekly newspapers, published in the City of New-York, wherein the proceedings of the Common Council shall be published;

For advertising for the Common Council, $50,000; aqueduct repairs and improvements, $80,000; alterations of aqueduct, $10,000; charges on arrears of assessment, $7,500; cleaning streets under contract, the sum of $498,500; and the sum of $6,196 for contingent expenses for the Commission; cleaning markets, $30,000; City contingencies, $650,000, to be paid to J. O'Donnell for excess of Inspectors' fees deducted from contract for erecting iron railing around Fourth-avenue parks; also $2,500 for carriage hire by Councilman Cregier in attending to his official duties; also $1,000 for Powell's equestrian portrait of Gen. McClellan; and $1,000 to F. B. Carpenter for portrait of Myron H. Clark; City dispensaries, twelve of them, $1,000 each; Eclectic Medical Dispensary on Twenty-sixth-street, $1,000; Homœopathic Dispensary, Thirty-fourth-street, $1,000; do. on Twentieth-street, $1,000; do. on Eleventh-street, $1,000; Medical College for Women, $1,000; Hoffman Dispensary, $1,000; Homœopathic Dispensary, Tompkins Square, $1,000.

Unsafe Building Department, $10,000, and $6,000 for employes provided by the law of 1868. Contingencies, Mayor's Office, $9,000; do. Legislative Department, $5,000; do. Comptroller's Office, $20,000; do. Law Department, $35,131 26, and for rent of offices on Nassau-street; do. Street Department, $15,000; do. Croton Aqueduct Board, $10,000. For deficiency in Central Park fund last year, $39,674 91, and the Board of the Central Park are authorized to include a further sum not exceeding $50,000 to expend for the government and maintenance of the Park. Deficiencies Croton Aqueduct Department, $1,000.

Donations.—To St. Vincent Hospital on Eleventh-street, $3,000; Nursery and Child's Hospital, $3,000; School of St. Joseph's in Leroy-street, $3,000; Ladies' Union Aid Society, $5,000; for the Home of the Friendless in Twenty-ninth-street, $10,000; St. Lawrence's Parochial School, $5,000; for the Colored Home on Sixty-third-street, $2,500; Ladies' Union Relief Association, $10,000; Lying-in Asylum in Marion-street, $3,000; Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children, $5,000; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, $5,000; St. Theresa's Church in Rutgers-street, $3,000; for Five Points Mission, $5,000; House of Mercy, $5,000; School of St. Dominick in Second-street, $5,000; Protestant Reformed Dutch Industrial School, Thirty-fourth-street, $5,000; Samaritan Home for the Aged, $3,000; Sisters of Mercy Industrial Home in Eighty-first-street, for destitute children of Soldiers, $25,000; Hospital of Sisters of St. Francis, $5,000; St. Nicholas Church School, $5,000; donations to the blind, $25,000; election expenses (for arrearages 1866 and 1867, $7,500,) $35,000; errors and delinquencies, $1,000.

Iron Railing — Corner Broadway and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-third and Thirty-second streets, $9,000; judgments and interest, $210,047 58; lamps and gas, $994,000; lands and places, $45,000; Mt. Morris Square improvement $15,000; new stone bridge at King's Bridge, $20,000; opening new streets (One Hundred and Thirteenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth and Ann streets), $25,000; police station-house, $42,000; printing for Common Council, $60,000; printing for departments, $40,000; public buildings, repairs and construction, $77,000; public drinking hydrants and urinals, $3,500; rents, $35,547 50; real estate expense, $50,000; removal night soil and offal, $45,000; removing obstruction in streets and harbors, $7,000; railroads and avenues, including Fort Washington depot road, One Hundred and thirty-eighth-street, High Bridge road, &c., $103,500; repairing and repaving streets, $135,000.

SALARIES.

Legislative Department, including additional compensation, the members of Board of Aldermen, and increasing their salaries and the clerks, $133,800; do. Mayor's office, $38,500; Department of Finance, $230,000. The Comptroller may from time to time appoint clerks as he needs. Street Department, salaries $137,198; Croton Aqueduct Department, $100,898; Law Department, salaries $42,800; Board of Assessors, $19,000; Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, $3,000; salaries City Courts, $191,022 24; stationery and blank books, $40,000; sewers, repairing and cleaning, $104,000; street improvements, $10,000; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, $8,000; cleaning public offices, $90,000; water pipes and laying, $448,470; wells and pumps, $6,000; wharves and piers, $8,000; interest on revenue bonds, $200,000; inclosing soldiers burying ground in Calvary Cemetery, $27,000; completion of [illegible] to soldiers in Greenwood, $3,400; survey expenses and examination of wharves, piers and slips, and preparation of maps, $25,000; Battery improvement, $50,000, and for arrears $76,000; to Mrs. Kennedy, widow of Col. Kennedy, who raised and equipped the Thirteenth Regiment, $[illegible]; Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for aid granted the poor during the Winter, $75,000, and $120,000 for the Inebriate Asylum, established by the laws of 1864—Counsel fees defending suits before the Board of Audit, $10,000; counsel fees in action brought by John J. Bradley to obtain possession of the office of President of Croton Aqueduct Board, $3,000; to Jas. H. Coleman and Ira Shafer, for legal services in supporting John O'Brien, H. C. Perley and others in their claims to the office of Councilmen, $3,000. For Board of Audit, for expenses in auditing, $3,000; fitting up rooms, $2,500; clerk hire and stenographer, $2,500; printing, books, &c., $1,000—in 1867. In 1868—For increased clerk hire and stenographer, $3,750; printing, &c., $1,000; for salaries of members for 1867, $3,100; for salaries of members for 1868, $6,000, or at the rate of $10 per day, the said Board to cease Sept. 1, 1868. To Messrs. Kiersted for amount erroneously collected for assessment on opening Central Park $1,738; to reimburse City Treasury for amount advanced from Trust Fund on old contracts, $5,000; for the erection of a bulkhead on East River, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, $50,000; for grading part of the Eighth-avenue in accordance with laws of 1867, chap. 580, $10,000; for new Station-house in Leonard-street, the premises purchased for the Fifth Precinct, and $10,000 to complete said purchase. Board of Metropolitan Police to build on lots No. 19 and No. 21 Leonard-street, for lodging indigent persons, $50,000; do. for a new house in Eleventh Precinct, $50,000; do. for do. in Fourteenth Precinct, $50,000; do. for do. in Twenty-ninth Precinct, $75,000. For paying the assessments charged to Mayor, Aldermen, &c., for widening and extending Church and many other streets and for laying out the new Boulevard, $1,000,000, and may issue bonds to run fifteen years at seven per cent. for the Blind Mechanics' Association, $6,000; for the New-York Female Assistance Society, $5,000; House of Good Shepherd, $25,000; roads and avenues sprinkling, $14,000; salary for each Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction, $2,500; for counsel fees in action of Attorney-General to determine claimants to office of Councilmen, $15,000 to Waldo Hutchins and John K. Porter; to Wm. W. Burnham for services in sales of real estate, $1,000; to New-York *Leader*, due on advertising, $11,299 46; to New-York *World*, for ditto, $15,131 44; to New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, $17,350 50; to *Tribune*, $8,760; New-York *Dispatch*, $9,790 04; to New-York *Citizen*, $4,886; to Messrs. Edge for display of fireworks on July 4, 1866, $11,283 33; to Mount Sinai Hospital for permission to lease lots north of Sixty-sixth-street. The sum of $24,000 to Police Justices for holding Court on Sundays. For paving Tompkins square with Fisk concrete, $60,000.

County Tax Levy.

As it passed both Houses, May 6, 1868.

For advertising for Board of Supervisors, $30,000; care and maintenance of Harlem Bridge, $3,000; contingencies Comptroller's Office, $10,000; Coroner's fees, $36,500; County contingencies, $40,000; disbursements and fees of county offices, $72,000; Election expenses, $90,000; lighting and cleaning and supplies for county offices, $90,000; McComb's Dam Bridge, $24,000; printing for Legislative Department, $40,000; printing for Executive Department and Judiciary, $25,000; repairs to county buildings, $40,000; rents, $12,600; stationery and law books, $40,000; stationery and law books for Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, $14,500; support of prisoners in County Jail, $14,600; salaries of Legislative Department, $38,300; salaries of Executive Department, $207,700; salaries Judiciary Department, $540,388; for salaries of Tax Commissioners and their Clerks, $32,060 63; repairing and preserving records in County Clerk's office, $20,000; tax and assessment maps, $40,000; safes, and fitting up Sheriff's office, $4,300; salary of County Treasurer to be one-half of one per cent. on all moneys received, and the same on all paid out, not to exceed $10,000; to A. Oakey Hall for claims of counsel fees rendered Boards of Coroners and Police Justices for six years, ending with 1867, $12,000; and to O. L. Stewart, for Assistant Attorney, $5,500. Hereafter the salary of the Attorney shall be $15,000; and from and after January 1, 1868, there shall be but three Assistant District-Attorneys, who shall receive $5,000 salary; for such amount as Chas. O'Conor, H. E. Davis and S. J. Tilden, may decide due N. J. Waterbury, for services due as Assistant District Attorney; for Board of Audit $3,000; for fitting up rooms $5,500; for stenographer and clerk hire $2,500; printing, &c. $1,000—all above in 1867; and similar items for 1868, as are included in the City Tax Levy for use of Board. For the payment of claims of Elizabeth M. Auld, $1,500, for services rendered by her late husband in the Mayor's office; claim of John B. McKean, for compiling Supreme Court calendar, $3,000; C. Lockwood & Co., for articles furnished court and county officers, $28,000; completion of new court-house, $800,000. Completion of Harlem Bridge, $43,291,96.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen and St. Jago de Cuba—$720,582 in Treasure.

The steamships *Ocean Queen* and *St. Jago de Cuba*, from Aspinwall, April 28, arrived at this port yesterday. Aboard the *Ocean Queen* was the specie included in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST:

From San Francisco.

A. Belmont & Co.	$146,740 33	Weil & Co.	$66,775 66
Lees & Waller	102,800 00	Eugene Kelley & Co.	5,400 00
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	100,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	52,870 79
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	80,586 49	Wells, Fargo & Co.	45,004 54
Moritz Meyer	65,211 08	Adelsdorf & Bro.	6,800 00
Total			$720,582 59

From Aspinwall.

F. Probst & Co.	$1,064 00	Ribon & Munoz	$5,001 75
T. L. Isaacs & Asch	500 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	700 00
Total			$7,265 75

Affairs at Panama—Attempt at Revolution in Bolivar—Rumored Intended Abdication of the Emperor of Brazil.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, April 28, 1868.

We have little news to-day from any quarter, and in local matters nothing of interest.

The United States war steamer *Saranac* and the sloop-of-war *Cyane* are at Panama, and the gun-boat *Penobscot* at Aspinwall. The latter will go, to-day or to-morrow, on a three or four days' cruise to air her crew.

Col. Lamon, formerly Marshal of Washington, arrived here on the 25th and proceeded same day to Nicaragua. It is understood he is on business of the State Department to urge the reopening of the San Juan River to the ocean steam trade to California.

The Señora Juana Remon de Perez, a Panamena of distinction, fell dead from her chair on the 23d, while conversing pleasantly with some friends.

A passenger from California, to-day, named McMahon, had his carpet bag, containing $6,000 in United States twenty-dollar gold pieces, taken from his seat on the train just as the cars were starting.

By the Spanish steamer we received the news of an attempt at revolution by the Conservatives at Lorica in the State of Bolivar. On the 5th inst. the Executive got information of this plot, which is said to have been revealed by the director of certain public works, whose men were said to be destined for the purpose of forming the nucleus of the revolutionary forces. In consequence of this notice the President of the State called out 600 men of the State militia and assigned to the commanders their respective posts; the Governor of the district of Carthagena issued a decree prohibiting all persons from appearing on the streets after 10 o'clock at night, and ordering the delivery to the Government of all arms in private possession. The Conservatives deny the truth of the statements made by the local authorities of Lorica; but there existed in the whole State a good deal of uneasiness.

The Argentine journals state that private letters received in Buenos Ayres from Rio Janeiro announce the intended abdication of his Majesty Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. They say that the Emperor recently called a conference of the principal personages of the country to arrange definitely the terms of his abdication, to whom he announced the reasons prompting him to take that step, stating at the same time that his resolution was irrevocable. It appears that he is tired of the fatigues of Government, and will probably retire to Europe.

The Rumored Abdication of the Emperor of Brazil.

The news from Brazil *via* Panama is about as reliable and as late as news from New-Orleans *via* the City of Mexico. The Times published two weeks ago the same intelligence from the River Plate by steamer direct from Rio de Janeiro which reached this City yesterday by the *Ocean Queen* from Aspinwall. By telegram from Lisbon we have dates two weeks later. Neither our intelligence by steamer from Brazil nor the dispatches from Lisbon indicate the least intention at that time of the abdication of the Emperor of Brazil. The reported abdication doubtless had its origin in an expressed opinion of D. Pedro II., now six months agone, (when the Brazilians were clamoring for peace at any price,) to the following effect: There can be no peace until Lopez carries out the solemn treaty obligations of his father to make the River Paraguay a free River from Mattogrosso to the Argentine Confederation, and that he, the Emperor, would abdicate before compromising. The Brazilians came up to the standard of their monarch, and his abdication is not now in question.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Results of Elections—County and Municipal Elections Ordered—Colored Democracy—Theatricals—Columbia and Augusta Railroad—Immigration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Columbia, S. C., Friday, May 1, 1868.

The publication of the official returns of the voting upon the new Constitution settles the public mind upon that very absorbing matter. The State majority for the Constitution is 43,530; the returns showing 70,758 for, and 27,228 against the Constitution. There were 35,551 less votes cast than names registered, the total registration being 133,597. Of thirty-one counties in the State twenty-six gave majorities for the Constitution and only five—all except one being mountain counties—against it. This gives overwhelming majorities in both branches of the Legislature, to which members were elected at the same time. The controlling party is the black man's party, in the main identical with the Radical Party.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Orders from military headquarters have already been issued directing that elections be held all over the State for county and municipal officers, on the 21 and 3d of June.

COLORED DEMOCRACY.

While the Radicals have carried the day in the recent elections, the Democrats are moving every stone to be ready for the next issue. Freedmen are coming forward in this measure with great alacrity. On the 29th ult., a Democratic Association of Colored Citizens was organized in Columbia. The officers elected are:—President, Pleasant Goode; Vice-President, Samuel Jenkins; Secretary, P. Ellington; and Treasurer, R. Carter. About forty freedmen signed the constitution; and speeches were made, some by whites and some by blacks. This organization, in conjunction with the practical benefits to the negro of harmony between the races that are forced upon his attention from day to day, is destined to operate largely to the increase of the Democratic ranks. Both parties are turning off laborers of the opposite party, and, as the whites (Democrats) have most employment to dispose of, the arrangement works heavily against the blacks (Radicals.) And this influence will increase as the year goes on; so that next November may, and doubtless will, find the negro vote quite divided.

THEATRICALS.

In Columbia, unpromising as the place certainly is for theatricals, there are two dramatic societies that keep up a series of entertainments in this line—one under the direction of Mr. Bailey, called the Southern Dramatics, composed of residents; the other, called the H. Y. M.'s, composed of soldiers on duty at this post. They give one or two exhibitions every week, sometimes several.

COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

The Columbia and Hamburg (Augusta) Railroad is about one-fourth done; that is to say, about twenty miles of it at this end is in running order and trains run daily, I believe. This portion reaches to within one mile of Lexington Court-house. The road, so the operatives and contractors think, will be finished through to Augusta by if not before Nov. 1—in six months from the present time. But then, we must remember that this time was indicated a year ago as that at which it might be expected to be done. The importance of this road lies in the fact that it will shorten the through travel from New-Orleans to New-York several hours.

IMMIGRATION.

One of the causes at work that are to restore the control of political affairs of this State to the white men, is the encouragement of foreign immigration—practical encouragement, I mean. Planters, disheartened with three years of ineffectual efforts to get work out of the freedmen, are setting about to bring in white laborers upon whom they can depend. Last week in the town of Newberry a society was formed, with Rev. T. S. Boinest as President, called the Newberry Immigration Society. At this organizing meeting the sum of $1,000 was subscribed. The work there inaugurated will result in bringing numbers of Germans and Swedes to that county. A movement is in progress in Montgomery, Alabama, which promises to introduce large numbers of Scotch farmers into this State as well as to those immediately west of it. The Press of the State is urging the whites to abandon negro labor as unproductive and take to that of whites instead. This course seems to arise from no antagonism to the negro beyond what comes from his inefficiency, and will result, beyond all question, in the extirpation of the negro from the whole country. If the negro were clothed with the highest political privileges they would not prevent him from starving himself to death through mere laziness and improvidence, and three or four years only will be needed to show this melancholy result to an incredulous world—a result melancholy to the negro but not necessarily so to the white.

BOISE.

Why is Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the most popular of all handkerchief perfumes? Because the ladies hanker-chiefly after it. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-Hole Attachment, making one hundred button-holes an hour. The desideratum for families, dressmakers and manufacturers. No. 625 Broadway.—*Advt.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to one moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for Two Dollars a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

White, Whitman & Co.,
NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF
READY-MADE SCOTCH MIXTURES AND CHIVOT SUITS,
FROM $18 TO $28.

This Season of the Year, Nature demands that morbific matter retained in the system should be eliminated and thrown off—if it is retained, Spring coughs, violent bilious attacks, &c., supervene, and alarming debility frequently sets in, rendering the person so suffering miserable, and costing hundreds of dollars for trips to watering places, &c.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, the Great Purifier, introduced by the Medical Profession about fifty years ago, is *the* remedy to take now. It is an excellent detergent, pleasant to the taste, and of great value in Scrofula, and diseases allied to this hydra-headed monster. For sale by all Druggists.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
Sewing-Machines.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Self-Lighting Gas-Burner.
One of the most ingenious, simple, useful and economical inventions of the day.
P. S. SANDERSON, Agent, 661 Broadway, op. Bond-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding cards and note paper, the most elegant in the City. Established 1840.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway. Spring Fashion Hats for gentlemen, ladies and children. Prices greatly reduced.

MARRIED.

McDonald—Ackerman.—On Wednesday, May 6, at the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. F. Bottome, Edgar McDonald to Emma G. Ackerman, both of Brooklyn.

Wrightson—Sherman.—On Tuesday, May 5, at Bethesda Church, Saratoga Springs, by Rev. Mr. Gibson, George Wrightson, of this City, to Anna M., daughter of the late M. C. Sherman, of Chicago. No cards.

☞ Waterbury, Conn., and Chicago papers please copy.

DIED.

Bell.—At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, May 5, Mary Bell, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Bergen, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Berry.—At Pollifly, N. J., on Monday, May 4, John W. Berry, son of William and Margaret Berry, aged 34 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Pollifly, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Burke.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 6, Maria Louise Burke.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brother, Charles F. Burke, are invited to attend her funeral at the house of Dr. Van Kleck, No. 69 East 4th-st., on Saturday next at 2 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Haviland.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 5, suddenly, Jane Augusta, wife of Thomas Haviland, in the 35th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Fulton-av., near Nostrand-av. The friends of the family, also those of her uncles, D. D. and Wm. K. Winant, also members of Diamond Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

Hosford.—At sea, on board steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, on Saturday, May 2, Wm. S. Hosford, (late A. A. Paymaster U. S. Navy.)

His friends and those of his brothers, D. W. and Andrew A. Smith, are invited to attend his funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, D. W. Geer, No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

Hussey.—On Tuesday, May 5, at Castleton, Staten Island, Nelson Irving, eldest son of Valentine and Mary S. Hussey, in the 15th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, on Castleton-av., on Thursday, 7th, at 12 o'clock. Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, foot of Dey-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. for Factoryville Landing.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Friday, May 1, in the 76th year of his age, Thomas Lawrence, formerly of Rhode Island.

Bappelyea.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 6, Jeremiah J. Bappelyea, aged 55 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Throop-av., near De Kalb, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

Norton.—At Mentone, France, on Monday, Jan. 13, J. F. Norton, late of Chicago, and formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of J. B. Henshaw, of Brooklyn, and of his brothers, of Norwich, Conn., are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at Trinity Church at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, 7th inst.

Robbins.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, Helen Julia, wife of Chandler Robbins, of New-York, and daughter of the late Benjamin C. Wilcocks, of Philadelphia, aged 23 years.

Funeral services at No. 116 West 21st-st., this day, (Thursday,) May 7, at 4 P. M.

Scofield.—On Friday, April 10, at Highland Park, near Jacksonville, Fla., at the residence of her son-in-law, C. B. Husted, Mrs. Mary Scofield, aged 61 years.

Sip.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, May 6, Col. Garret Sip, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Friday, May 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Stohlmann.—On Sunday, May 3, at 4½ o'clock P. M., Rev. Charles F. E. Stohlmann, D. D., Pastor of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family and the St. Matthew's Congregation are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, May 8, at 10 A. M., from the new Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. The remains will be taken to Lutheran Cemetery.

The teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school are requested to assemble in the Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Thursday, at 4 P. M.

Tuttle.—On Tuesday, May 5, Andrew C. Tuttle, Esq., in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square and 16th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S
GREAT STORY,
THE FINGER OF FATE,
IN THE
FIRESIDE COMPANION.
OUT TO-DAY.
GEORGE MUNRO,
No. 118 William-st.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS for the cure of CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT and DYSPEPSIA. In consequence of engagements at home, Dr. Schenck will hereafter visit New-York professionally only every other Tuesday. His next professional visit to this City will be on TUESDAY, May 19, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. His patients and the public wishing to consult him on his specialty will please make a note of this change. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS.—From $20 to $40 each, for in or out-door use. Anyone having use of the hands can propel and guide one; having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your cases and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES are Bartlett's Reversible Machines.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot; will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Examine the different styles at the depot, 569 B'dway, N. Y.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred.
Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE HAIR-CUTter's studio, No. 266 Broadway, near Chambers-st. Shaving, dyeing, &c. Hair dye 50 cents a box, black or brown, best in use; sold by all druggists.

DR. S. BENEDICT, ELECTRICIAN—Heals the sick by the laying on of hands; all diseases cured by him; advice free. Office, No. 134 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 26 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 06 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
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NO. 240 BROADWAY,
One door above Park-place, during the rebuilding of their Banking House. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REMOVAL.
LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN E. GAVIT,	TRACY R. EDSON,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,	O. D. F. GRANT,
J. DORSEY BALD,	C. L. VAN ZANDT,
ALBERT G. GOODALL,	WM. M. SMILLIE,
GEO. H. STAYNER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were reelected:
JOHN E. GAVIT, President.
ALBERT G. GOODALL, Vice-President.
C. L. VAN ZANDT, Secretary.
NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.
C. L. VAN ZANDT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20, 1868.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF this Company at its office in Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, 1868, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., to take into consideration and vote upon the consolidation of the stock, property and effects of this Company, with that of the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and any other business pertaining thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of May 1 until May 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 William-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may properly be done at the annual meeting of the stockholders, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at the Company's office in the City of Milwaukee.

The transfer books will be closed on the 9th day of May, and reopened on the 10th day of June next.
C. P. GILPIN, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 21st day of May, inclusive.
WM. D. BISHOP, President.

KNOWLTON MINING CO., NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

THE SHARES OF THE KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, heretofore advertised, on which the assessment of $1 per share, due Dec. 2, 1867, shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of May, 1868, will be sold at auction on that day at 12 o'clock, at No. 44 Exchange-place, and all delinquent shareholders are hereby notified. By order, F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 1st of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 2d of June.

Dated ST. LOUIS, April, 1868.
By order, H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.
R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURANCE and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

OFFICE OF "THE LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY," No. 19 William-st., New-York, May 5, 1868.—All holders of interests, (original or subdivisions,) in the Lower California Company are hereby requested to hand in at the Company's office vouchers for same on or before the 20th of May, with a view to the allotment of stock. WM. R. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

THE MAJOR & KNAPP ENGRAVING, MANUFACTURING AND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held on MONDAY, May 18, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS ON THE WATERWORKS BONDS OF THE CITY OF TROY, due May 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.
D. LANE, Chamberlain.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - -	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868, -	$3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES, - - - -	$107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.
THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. (Chamber of Commerce.)
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

E. D. MORGAN & CO.,	S. GANDY,
J. H. SWIFT,	W. T. BLODGETT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY,	

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said Company's railroad, known as the second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said Company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said Company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER, } Trustees.
F. HAVEN,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such Trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage, executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto.—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	113	113¾	5-20 Coupon. '67..	109⅜	109⅝
Coupon, 1881...	113	113¾	10-40 Registered..	102⅞	103⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62..	105⅜	105¾	10-40 Coupon....	103	103¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	108	108¼	Gold	139¾	139⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64..	106½	106¾	June 7.30	107¼	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65..	106⅝	106⅞	July 7.30	107¼	107⅜
5-20 C. '65, Jan&July	108⅞	109			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates,
FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY LAND GRANT AND CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—We will pay 2½ per cent. above the prices paid by the Trustees and the C. R. I. & P. Company on final adjustment of the bonds.
KENDRICK, CHRISTIE & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
May 1, 1868.

A dividend of SEVEN Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, less the government tax, has been this day declared, according to the provisions of the trust deed, payable in cash on the 15th day of May instant, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be open from the 5th to the 11th instant, inclusive.
CHARLES BUTLER, President.

DIVIDEND.
The "National Patent Wood Preserving Company" have declared a dividend of six per cent., payable in cash, on and after May 20, by
EUGENE KELLY, Treasurer,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next, free of Government tax. Transfer books will be closed from this date to May 1, 1868.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of all taxes, has been declared payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.
JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.

Deschamp's Genuine French Kid Gloves,
ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.
Deschamp's Genuine French Kid Gloves,
ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.
Deschamp's Genuine French Kid Gloves,
ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.

Owing to the large quantities of SHEEP SKIN, LAMB SKIN and various other imitations of KID GLOVES which have been placed before the public during the last year at low prices, and represented to be GENUINE KID GLOVES,

We have decided to reduce our entire Spring Importation of
Deschamp's
FRENCH KID GLOVES,
from $1 65 a pair down to
63 CENTS A PAIR.

This is our regular make of FRENCH KID GLOVES, which we have been importing for the last four years.

Our assortment of colors and sizes for Ladies, Gents and Misses is complete.

ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.
ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.
ONLY 63 CENTS A PAIR.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

AT GAYNOR'S.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE OF
CORSETS
STILL CONTINUED
FOR TWO WEEKS MORE.

ANOTHER LOT ADDED from our WHOLESALE STOCK of those ELEGANT SHAPED PARIS HAND-MAID COUTILLE CORSETS, and will be sold REGARDLESS OF PRICE.

ALSO,
a miscellaneous lot of slightly soiled FRENCH WOVEN AND COUTILLE CORSETS, among which will be found MOIRE ANTIQUE CORSETS, in every color, MOST EXQUISITE SHAPES.

Ladies should visit our establishment and see the genuineness of our call on them.
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES.

Buy your SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES, ready HEMMED, at about the PRICE of the MATERIAL. Constantly on hand and made to order, in COTTON and LINEN, at
WM. GARDNER'S,
No. 244 Canal-St.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTH, $8 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
PURE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c.; JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSBIRE CRAPES AND TAMARTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3, REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ALSO A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

Imitation Ivory Goods.

Great Improvements made; 3 New Patents received.
MARTINGALE RINGS, $18 and $20 single gross.
SHEET BUTTONS, red, white, blue, $4 per gross.
BILLIARD BALLS, $9 and $10 per set.
CHECKS, $8, $10 and $12 per 100.
Also, a great variety of Ivory, Pearl and Gilt Sleeve Buttons, $18 to $150 per gross pair.
WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.

INDIA GOODS, VIZ.: PERSIAN RUGS, INDIA AND CRAPE SHAWLS, TURKISH CARPETS, CANTON CARPETS, PONGEES, INDIA WASH SILKS, SATINS, SINCHEWS FOR LININGS, NEW AND ELEGANT PINEAPPLE GOODS, LUTONGS, SEERSUCKERS, NANKINS, MADRAS AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, one set of fine blue Nankin China, one pair of antique Japanese vases, the richest ever offered, with many other rare and desirable articles worth the attention of strangers, and especially those who will visit Europe. FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, up stairs.

KID GLOVES—GREAT REDUCTION.—WE have reduced the price of the best quality 20 cents; seconds, 25 cents. Ladies' and Misses' dog-skin, doeskin, silk and thread, in great variety; Hosiery and underwear; Misses' kids, all sizes, $1; Swedes, 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SPRING Bonnets and Hats, this day, at bargains to reduce stock. Great display this day at L. BINNS' immense millinery, 377 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
RICH DESIGNS.
SPRING SALES, 1868.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
House and lot No. 25 Grand-st.
House and lot No. 60 Centre-st.
House and lot No. 29 Thompson-st.
House and lot No. 497 Greenwich-st.
Store and lot No. 6 Front-st., corner of Moore-st.
Lot No. 427 Washington-st., corner of Vestry-st.
Lot Nos. 429 and 429½ Washington-st.
Lot No. 52 Vestry-st.
Lot No. 63 Mercer-st.
Apply at No. 59 William-st., room 10, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

A PARTY ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY will sell, at a sacrifice, a nice, comfortable house, 13 rooms, bath-room, store-rooms, heater, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; eight lots, with fruit, flowers, evergreens, in profusion; barn, cow, poultry; location unexceptionable; in complete order; few minutes to horse or steam cars; two miles above Harlem Bridge, $10,500, including gas-fixtures, cow and poultry; or can be had furnished, if desired. For further particulars apply to G. W. LITCHELL, No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor, front room.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—UNFURNISHED—The large and very elegant and commodious four-story basement house, No. 224 Madison-av.; house 25 feet wide; has three-story back building in perfect order; will be rented to a private family only. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 24 West 49th-st.; built in the best manner by Amos Woodruff, Esq., and containing all modern improvements. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT, PRETTILY-FINISHED English basement house, brown-stone front, with bay window, and all modern conveniences, nearly opposite Stuyvesant Park. Inquire at No. 325 East 17th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. No agent need apply.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone dwelling house, No. 935 2d-av., between 49th and 50th sts.; house 21.6x45; in nice order; occupied by the owner. Inquire on the premises.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—NO. 26 WEST 36TH-ST., NEWLY and prettily furnished, and in perfect order. Everything ready for housekeeping; price $35,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STAMFORD.
At auction, very desirable residence within five minutes' walk of the depot. We shall sell at public auction, on the premises, TUESDAY, May 12, at 5 o'clock P. M.:

The large new Gothic house on South-st., near Willow, with about one acre of land; house contains 16 rooms, with every modern improvement, marble mantels, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, stationary tubs, nine marble washstands, burglar alarm, &c., &c., and is well worthy the attention of any gentleman wishing a convenient Summer and Winter residence.

Also, the fine building site of about one acre, adjoining above. Maps and further particulars of HARDING & SMITH, Stamford, or at the office of the auctioneers, MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY ESTATES.
Villas, Parks, Cemeteries laid out by WM. G. SMITH, Landscape Gardener. Apply to the above at Fleming & Henderson's, No. 67 Nassau-st. New-York City.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR by Morris and Essex Railroad, and one mile from depot, a country residence; one of the best locations in the Passaic Valley; proverbial for healthfulness, beauty of scenery, and everything really desirable for a country residence. The buildings are of Gothic architecture, consisting of house (13 rooms,) carriage-house, large barns, and costly hennery; grounds tastefully laid out, consisting of 48 acres, 30 tillable and 18 wood and; the land in a high state of cultivation; running streams through land; schools, churches, &c., in neighborhood; price $20,000, if sold immediately; about one-third may remain on mortgage. Photograph and full particulars at the Express Office, No. 1 Park-place, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 18 ACRES OF LAND ON the west bank of the Hudson River, near Nyack, 25 miles from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; about 500 feet river front, good boating, fishing and bathing. The scenery is among the most beautiful on the river. On the premises is a large French-roof mansion, two neat cottages, (one furnished,) stable and outbuildings; land good and under cultivation, and an abundance of fruit. There are several splendid building sites on the property. For scenery, health and convenience to New-York, this is one of the most desirable places on the river. Price, with furniture, stock, &c., complete, $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE partly furnished; cottage house, piazza on three sides, 12 rooms and pantries, fine shade, choice fruit in great variety, tenant house, ice-house filled, 25 acres land, pair horses, cow, poultry, vehicles, farming tools—for $14,500, or, unfurnished, $12,000; fine fishing, boating, hunting; about one mile from Chatham depot, Morris and Essex Road, 1¼ hours from New-York. Apply to N. NILES, Esq., Attorney, No. 18 Wall-st., or G. P. SMITH, with Minot, Hooper & Co., No. 53 Leonard-st. Would exchange for improved City property.

FOR SALE—NEAR SING-SING—A HANDsome place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located in full view of the river, and standing on high ground is cool and remarkably healty; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bath-room, laundry, and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden, and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor, front.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-MILFORD, CONN., A first-class dwelling, built two years since, with double parlors, marble mantels, six bedrooms, &c.; situate at the south end of Main-st., fronting the Green, on a corner, one of the best locations in the village; has a good garden and barn on the premises; not five minutes' walk from the depot. The place will be sold with or without the furniture. For further particulars inquire of EGBERT MARSH, Bridgeport, Conn., or Dr. GEO. TAYLOR, New-Milford, Conn.

SEASIDE COTTAGE.—A BEAUTIFUL SUMmer residence adjoining the Pequot, at the mouth of the Thames, New-London; only five hours' from the City; situated immediately on the water with highly ornamented grounds attached; elegantly furnished for housekeeping or as a dependence to one of the best hotels in the country; for sale or to let. For agreeable society, health, aquatic amusements, and freedom from annoyances, this locality is unequaled. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or H. S. CROCKER, New-London, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE ELEGANT suburban residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 23 acres of land, with stone mansion house, and all necessary outbuildings, situated in Westchester County, about 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park; has a fine water view. The house is 50 feet square, has modern improvements, and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AT TARRYTOWN—A COUNTRY RESIdence, with 2 to 3 acres of land, for sale, or exchange for City property; Gothic brick cottage, 15 rooms, gas; forty miles of river view; fine mountain scenery; fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; barn, stables, ice-house (filled); ten minutes' walk from railroad depot; terms reasonable. Apply to E. R. BOGARDUS, No. 14 Park-place, New-York.

FARM TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR TILL November next; possession immediately; the farm is 100 acres, four miles from Summit, N. J., an hour's ride on Morris and Essex Railroad; numerous buildings, good house and abundance of fruit, &c.; room for a large family, and exceedingly healthy; daily mail stage from Summit Depot passes by the farm.
PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SEVEN FARMS, FIVE to 300 acres, six beautiful country seats, a number of village houses, many beautiful country sites for residences, in and near Madison, Morris County, N. J.; houses to rent, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the depot.
MADISON, April 28, 1868.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., OR will be let if not sold, a very desirable large house and 9 acres of land; house filled in with brick; location elevated, overlooking a beautiful country and the Sound; one mile from N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Inquire of W. K. MEAD, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 13, or J. R. SACKETT, No. 41 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, on the water, a superior cottage house, 13 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with five acres, stable and gardener's cottage; terms to suit; also, magnificent building sites, with boating and bathing privileges. J. H. WAINWRIGHT, No. 37 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 43 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ROSSELLE, 16 MILES FROM NEW-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, small country place, 10 acres, with a house containing seven rooms; elevated land; well located; $4,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN FLUSHING, L. I., a very desirable country residence, pleasantly located on Clinton-av. Apply to G. EDWARD CARLL, Real Estate Agent, Flushing, or to ISAAC PECK, No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—HOUSE and lot on South-st., one of the most desirable locations in town; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of THEO. AYRES, Morristown, or L. H. JOHNSON, No. 32 Warren-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIful country residence on Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, having a fine view of the Sound, completely furnished, with eight acres. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence; thirty minutes from the City, near the water; buildings good; with four or more acres; well fruited. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

VILLA PLOTS IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., FOR SALE.—High ground and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, second house above the reservoir, Bergen Wood-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE, JUST FINISHED, at Mount Vernon. Lot, 125x250; beautifully located. CHARLES CRARY, No. 104 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED FOR CASH.—Parties owning lands in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri and Iowa, may find a customer by furnishing the location and description. Address J. BENNET, No. 309 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
The World Mutual Life Insurance Company have removed into their new office, No. 160 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. have removed to No. 18 Wall-st.

JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 51 Beaver-st. to No. 47 Broad-st.

ROBERT FRANCIS HAS REMOVED FROM No. 51 Beaver-st., to No. 47 Broad-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES
TO LET,
FOR SUMMER OR YEAR.

Great Jones-st., four stories..........	$6,200
Washington-place, corner house and stable	8,000

West 11th-st., four stories, high stoop.
5th-av., near 14th-st., elegant establishment.
Also, in
14th, 15th, 16th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 28th, 30th, 32d, 34th and 44th sts., Lexington, 2d and 5th avs.
For permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES
TO LET.
Great Jones-st., four stories, $4,000.
Washington-square, extra large, $4,500.
West 11th-st., near 5th-av., $4,000.
Ninth-st., near Broadway, $3,000.
ALSO ON
14th, 17th, 38th, 47th, 51st and 60th sts., and 5th, Lexington, 7th and Madison avs. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, AN elegant country seat at Bay Ridge, known as Dellwood, the residence of John Sykes, Jr., Esq.; the place is beautifully situated, commanding fine views of the bay and surrounding country; the house is large and commodious, being 90x90 feet, with green-house attached, and tower with billiard-room; it is heated with hot water, and contains gas and water throughout; the grounds consist of 18 acres, well shaded and tastefully laid out; fruit of all kinds in abundance; gate lodge, stable, carriage house, coachman's house, cow-house, hennery, carpenter's shop, &c. The place is within 30 minutes of Wall-st., by the new ferry to Bay Ridge, or one hour by horse cars. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS, A SPLENDID country residence of about 10 acres on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, containing 21 rooms; is heated with hot air and contains gas and water conveniences throughout; on the premises, besides all the necessary outbuildings, are a grapery, a greenhouse and a trout pond; in front of the mansion is a fine lawn with an extensive water front and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place; or the place will be sold with the balance of the farm, (in all about 96 acres,) on which are a farm-house and other buildings. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN THE Town of West Farms, two miles from Harlem Bridge, beautifully situated on the East River; contains 18 rooms and is fully furnished; large stable, henery and out buildings; garden well supplied with fruit; is within easy access of the City either by cars or boat, and is half an hour's drive of Central Park. For further particulars apply to F. J. BARRETTO & Co., No. 36 Beaver-st.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY RAIL from the City, to lease a new and modern built house, with handsome bay windows, twelve rooms, furnace, range, &c.; location elevated; beautiful view; three minutes' walk from the City. Apply to W. J. COCHRAN, No. 895 Broadway, or to J. BONNEL, at Summit.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable, and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season or year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMily, a dwelling, beautifully situated; heated by a furnace; carriage house, stable, &c.; a fine vegetable garden already planted, and good fruit and berries, about an hour by rail from Jersey City, and five minutes' walk from depot.
WH. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT ON THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD—Half an hour's drive from Fifth-av. Hotel; a large and well-furnished house with barn, garden and four acres of land; can be had for the Summer season; location beautiful, and neighborhood unexceptionable; rent $1,500 for the season. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, N. Y., A NEAT LITtle cottage, French roof, newly finished, all improvements, together with one acre of ground, planted; rent $750. Apply to JOSEPH E. McCORMACK, under the Bull's Head Bank, corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., New-York.

TO LET IN RIVER TERRACE, HOBOKEN—A first-class house, in good order, with all modern improvements; has a fine view of the river; within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire at Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's Office, near the ferry.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., THREE MINUTES' walk from Brick Church Depot, a furnished cottage, on Harrison-st., splendidly situated, on nearly one acre of ground, fruit, &c., &c. Rent, $100 per month till 1st of May next; $150 per month for next six months. Apply to H. W. PALMER, Prospect-st., Orange.

A.—TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS FOURstory house, corner of Lexington-av. and 43d-st., with or without stable attached; handsomely frescoed; furnished $275 a month, unfurnished $2,700 per year.—ABNER L. ELY, No. 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st., or No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, L. I., OVERlooking lower bay, two good size and comfortable cottages; one furnished, the other unfurnished; each having a garden plot containing fruit, berries, &c.; stable room large; ice-house well filled. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, N J., A HANDsome house, fully furnished and in complete order; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet in house; garden with fruit; barn, chicken house, &c.; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COTTAGE ON LONG ISLAND.—AN UNfurnished cottage to let to a small family at Roslyn, Long Island, about twenty miles from town, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and fifteen minutes from the railway station. Apply in the counting-room of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT beautifully located in the delightful village of Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass.; fine old mansion, containing 12 rooms; and 15 acres of ground tastefully laid out and abundantly shaded. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY English-basement house; furnished throughout with the finest velvet and Brussels carpets; nearly new; located at No. 315 2d-av., near 18th-st.; rent $275 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND, WITHIN two minutes' walk of Stapleton Landing, a completely furnished cottage; furniture almost new; rent $75 per month for the year. For particulars apply to H. RANEKE, No. 65 Duane-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A nicely-furnished house, situate in one of the finest streets of Bridgeport, Conn. Inquire of
J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE ON WESTCHESTER side of McComb's Dam, accessible by steamboat from Harlem; stable attached and garden of about half an acre. Inquire of KEMP, DAY & CO., No. 116 Wall-st. No agents need apply.

TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, furnished house, with all conveniences of a city house, on the shore; delightful location, near landing; will be leased for three years.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, Gothic cottage; commodious, with stable, carriage house, cow-house, bath-house; large garden, with fruits, of all kind. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO RENT ON MURRAY HILL AND other desirable locations, several first-class houses at $200 to $300 per month, for the Summer season; possession 15th of May and June 1. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN Island, five minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing; genteelly furnished; in good order; stable, garden, fruit, &c. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-Brighton, S. I.; three minutes from landing; very delightful location. Apply to
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

LARGE FACTORY TO RENT AT Hastings, with power and dock; buildings 100 x45; four floors. Call at the Machinery Intelligence Office, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York.

A.—TO LET—THE LAST OF THOSE HANDsome Mansard-roof houses, Lexington-av., near 43d-st.; $2,000. Also, No. 267 East 34th-st.; $1,400. ABNER L. ELY, 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st., or No. 22 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE—PLEASANTLY situated at Oscawana Lake, near Peekskill; 11 rooms; rent $100 per month. Apply to W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR sale, at Woodside, L. I., 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 1½ acres. PHELPS, FALLON & CO, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE in a convenient part of the City; rent, $100 per month. Inquire at No. 165 William-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

Have the largest assorted stock of
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS,
of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in material and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL has just received from auction, and by last steamers, the largest assortment of carpets ever offered in this market, and he is determined to undersell all others. See his prices and those asked in Broadway stores: 300 pieces English Brussels from $1 40 to $1 50; 500 pieces Crossly's patent X X, $1 50 to $1 75; ingrains, all wool, 75 cents; power looms, $1 to $1 25; 1,000 pieces Canton mattings, 25 cents, &c., &c. Also, the largest assortment of furniture to be found in the City, all manufactured under my own supervision, and warranted as represented, at 25 per cent. less than any other house. Nos. 495 and 497 8th-av., and extending through to Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted, and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, the very substantial warehouse, No 40 Vesey-st.; there are very fine counting rooms in the building, fitted in at considerable expense, and is suitable for any heavy business, grocery, paper, &c. Full terms to be obtained of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT AND OFFICES in buildings Nos. 62 and 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post Office, in fine order, with every convenience. Immediate possession. Inquire of W. F. GOODWIN, No. 62 Cedar-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE.—THE LOT No. 426 Broadway, about 50 feet south of Howard-st., about 25x95, will be leased for twenty-one years at $10,000 ground rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A PART OF THE LARGE STABLE, corner of 7th-av. and 18th-st., to rent room for two horses and two carriages; rent $550 per annum. Apply at No. 113 East 19th-st.

TO LET—WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS AT NO. 110 Grand-st., 100 feet west of Broadway, (adjoining Lord & Taylor's.) Apply to GEORGE L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—BRICK STABLE IN 13TH-ST., BEtween University-place and 5th-av. Apply to H. W. PRESCOTT, No. 20 East 14th-st.

TO RENT—3,000 SQUARE FEET, WITH POWER, for storage. Apply at 307 Broadway, Mutual Collar Co.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, owning their house, desire to arrange with a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, to occupy rooms, either singly or en suite. The house is located in First-place, near Clinton-st.; has all the improvements, and will afford a good home to desirable parties. Address J. H. C., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN NEWARK.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; front rooms; large, airy, comfortably furnished, house pleasantly located in a most genteel neighborhood and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Terms, &c., made known on application. Address A. A. A., Newark Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen; breakfast given, if desired. Apply at No. 83 (old number) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a front parlor and rear bedroom connecting, both good size, and extremely pleasant, or would be let separately, in the house of a private American family, at 38 West 11th-st., near University-place.

NO. 59 WEST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, without board, on second, third and fourth floors, en suite or singly, for gentlemen only, in private family; convenient to several clubs.

19TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—IN a strictly private family, parlor and bedroom on second story, front, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; good references given and required. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcomodated in a private family; good board and first-class location; seven minutes' walk from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Address Mrs. E. L. E., Jersey City Post Office. Reference required.

PLEASANT, AIRY FRONT ROOMS, ON second floor, handsomely furnished with black walnut, ample closets, gas, &c., to let with board; terms low to permanent parties; references exchanged. No. 331 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR A YEAR BY A gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location must be above 23d-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, C. L., Box No. 1,469 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, in a first-class boarding house, few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 186 Washington-st., first door south of Brooklyn Institute.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing their own house, on the west side of the City, will accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with board; reference required. Address E. P. M., Box No. 184 Post Office.

NO. 163 EAST 17TH-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL summer location on Stuyvesant Square. A few elegant rooms with liberal table, at summer prices. References required.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway—handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. The best of references given and required.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM ON SECOND floor and extension room on first floor, nicely furnished, will be let separate to gentlemen. Apply at No. 25 Perry-st.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET—A very large, pleasant back room, nicely furnished, would be let, with or without board; prefers to let to gentlemen.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant apartments on second and third floors, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished, at No. 11 Clinton-place, near Broadway; elegant accommodations; very moderate terms to one or two gentlemen.

VERY PLEASANT, FRONT AND BACK room, on second floor, and extension room on first floor, nicely furnished, will be let separate to gentlemen. Apply at No. 25 Perry-st., near Waverly-place.

WANTED—BOARD AND SUITE OF ROOMS for gentleman, wife, and two daughters, 12 and 14, convenient to cars. Address, stating accommodations and reasonable price, A. G. KINNE, Lafayette Hotel.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN, THE FRONT REception room in a genteel English basement house No. 240 West 43d-st.; board if desired; private family; terms reasonable.

TO LET—RENT IN BOARD, PART OF NO. 48 Clinton-place, second story, basement and attic, partially furnished, to adults; newly repaired, painted and papered.

A HANDSOME WELL FURNISHED bedroom with modern conveniences; also a small well furnished bedroom to let without board. No. 263 4th-av., second house below Calvary Church.

BOARD.—SUITES AND SINGLE FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, can now be had at Nos. 124 and 126 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—GENTLEmen preferred. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union square. House first class in every particular; small family of adults; restaurants very near.

VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to let without board. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., A LARGE nicely-furnished hall bedroom, second floor, front; private house.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, choice rooms to let on first and fourth floors, with or without board.

A CHRISTIAN BOARDING HOUSE—Rooms neatly furnished, No. 303 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

AN ELEGANT LARGE PARLOR ROOM, with or without a bedroom, to let, unfurnished, No. 31 Washington-place.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET—without board—to two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 147 East 52d-st.

NO. 465 HUDSON-ST., CORNER BARROW.—Nicely furnished rooms with board.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, FOR $10 A month, at No. 333 39th-st., third floor.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD from $4 to $8 per week. No. 8 4th-av., near 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
New-Jersey,
opens 15th of June with terms reduced. For particulars, route, &c., address S. T. COZZENS.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—THE ENGLEWOOD House is now open for the Summer. A few more pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen to let; forty minutes from the City by the Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Address L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

R. D. BALDWIN, OF BALDWIN HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, can be found at the office of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, No. 33 Wall-st., every Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be had in a private house, well located midway between railroad depot and steamboat; a lady and gentleman or four single gentlemen. Address Box No. 6,856 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON River, 35 miles from the City, in a private family; half mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. Address M. A. C., Verplanck's, N. Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—WITH OR WITHout board, 9 rooms, on Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch; boating, bathing, &c.; distant two hours from Duane-st. pier. Inquire at Room No. 5, 170 Broadway.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR MAY AND June. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, &c.
BY J. HEGEMAN & CO.,
At the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.
FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
May 8, 9 and 11,
At 9 o'clock A. M., each day.

RICH VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, STAIR-CARPETS, RUGS AND OIL-CLOTHS, comprising about 1,000 lots, many of them as good as new.

The length and number of breadths in each carpet will be stated in the catalogue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said
MONTANA MILL,
with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same. G. L. BROOKMAN, Trustee.
Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED SALE OF
500
BUILDING LOTS
At Bergen Point, New-Jersey,
AT AUCTION,
under the direction of A. D. Mellick, Esq.
For account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company.
LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1868,
COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
500 BUILDING LOTS,
BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR THE STATION, AT BERGEN POINT; DISTANT 30 MINUTES FROM THE CITY BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, or at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."
J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL,
on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868,
at 12 o'clock noon,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY:

The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE, ALL MADE TO ORDER BY HERTER.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 392 5th-av., corner of 36th-st., by order of the executors of E. C. Center, Esq., deceased, all the valuable furniture in said mansion, viz.:

Axminster carpets, Turkish carpets, carved walnut parlor suites, covered in figured reps; lambrekins and tassels, lace curtains, carved walnut cornices, ormolu clocks, bronze mantel ornaments, ormolu and bronze chandeliers and brackets, carved walnut mantel mirrors, carved inlaid pedestals, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Carved black walnut extension table, black walnut suite in reps, black walnut buffet, oil paintings, dead game, &c.; card-table, black walnut book-cases, bronze figures, rich mantel ornaments, Roman bronze chandeliers, mantel urns, sofas and chairs in moquet, reception fancy chairs, carved black walnut library chair, buhl and marquetrie furniture, green rep curtains.

BEDROOMS.—Black walnut carved bedstead, mattresses, dressing bureaus, carved marble-top centre-tables, rosewood etagere, mirror back, carved black walnut etagere, mirror back, buhl secretary, lounges in reps and brocatel, chairs in reps and brocatel, Wilton rug and carpets, corner etageres, quartettes, suite in green reps, chandeliers and brackets, carved black walnut suites in reps, rosewood chess table, ottomans, &c., &c.

BILLIARD-ROOM.—Rosewood frame billiard table, full size balls, rack, cues, counters, &c., Phelan's patent; walnut suite in green reps, bronze four-light billiard chandelier and reflectors, Brussels carpet, &c.

HALL.—Real bronze light, umbrella-stand, hall chairs.

KITCHEN.—A patent water ram, in complete order; oak extension-table and chairs, ironing-table, patent triangle, refrigerator, &c. Will be on exhibition the day previous to sale. Tickets from the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.;

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood do., black walnut and mahogany suites in brocatelle, reps and haircloth, elegant carved rosewood armoire-a-glace, carved rosewood wardrobes and bookcases, etageres, side and pier tables, hall stands, brocatelle and lace window curtains, gilt cornices, spring, hair and feather mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, black walnut and oak extension dining tables, ditto cane-seat chairs, lounges, easy chairs, china, crockery and cut glassware.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 22 East 41st-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

all made to order in the very best manner, without regard to cost, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and oiled black walnut suites in green and crimson silk reps, French walnut inlaid plate-glass door bookcase, French walnut inlaid plate-glass door etageres, oil paintings and engravings, elegant carved black walnut marble-top mirror back hall stand, about 250 volumes of fine books, by popular authors, carved oiled walnut bedsteads, statuary, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top armoire-a-glace, curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, rose blankets, fine engravings, Turkish lounges and easy chairs, carved walnut extension dining-table, carved walnut extension marble-top dining-table, statuary, marble-top buffet, cut glassware, china crockery, also kitchen furniture.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

GREAT ART SALE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT PAINTINGS.—A large and choice collection of
FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS.

A great part of which are a gentleman's collection, and sold by order of the Assignee. A class of paintings not often seen in the auction room, such as
F. E. CHURCH—THREE LANDSCAPES.
Several by Wm. Hart—Jas M. Hart—Sonntag—Inness—Tait—Ruggles—Guy—Whittredge—Gignoux—Hekking—David Johnson—Darley—&c.

Also, beautiful specimens by Robbe—Hildebrand—Toussaint—Carl Jutz—Gerard—Marchn—Seignac—Ed. Frere—Brochart—Lasalle—Von Seben—Koekkoek—J. Hubner—Rose—Richomme—Girardet—Vernet—Dieffenbach—Trayer—C. M. Webb—Dubasty—Sell—&c.

NOW ON VIEW FREE, DAY AND EVENING.

The whole to be sold, by auction, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries and Book Sale Rooms, Astor-place, by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 8 and 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF FIVE LOTS SITUATE ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 59TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:

5TH-AV.—The plot of land, consisting of 5 lots, situate on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 59th-st., having a front on the avenue of 100 feet 5 inches, and on the street of 125 feet.

This property is opposite the grand entrance to Central Park, and the contemplated widening of the avenue by the Park Commissioners makes the avenue 300 feet wide in front of these premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture of said house, viz.: Elaborately carved rosewood parlor suite in blue satin, richly carved centre and fancy tables, etageres, fine French plate mirrors, mantel clocks and ornaments, satin, damask and lace curtains, oak dining room furniture, rosewood, oak and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, armoire-a-glace, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, china and glass, velvet and brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also all the Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway; Art Gallery, No 845 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICE—ASSIGNEE SALE—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's Sale.—Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Court, the assignee will sell at auction, at the salesroom of H. D. MINER & BARKER, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., the stock of goods of the above-named bankrupt, being part of his assets, consisting of pocket-books, cardcases, writing desks, work-boxes, bankers' cases and an assortment of fancy articles.

Dated at New-York, this 2d day of May, 1868.
G. A. C. VAN BEUREN, Assignee.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on FRIDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantle mirrors, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites in brocatelle, reps, and hair-cloth, oak and chestnut chamber suites, carved black walnut bookcases, wardrobes, marble-top buffets, centre and side tables, dressing bureaus, ladies' secretaries and writing desks, oak extension tables, black walnut hat stands, sofas, lounges, cane-seat chairs, hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows; also, office furniture in great variety, oak and walnut desks, tables, revolving chairs, stools, iron safes, glass showcases, &c., &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture from thirty or forty different families, embracing velvets, Axminster, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, parlor suites, dining and extension tables, &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, an unusually large amount of really good furniture, from thirty or forty families, the whole being the accumulation of goods about May day, which is always large. You can in this apartment find much that is really elegant as well as the plain and ordinary. Catalogues early on Thursday morning.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 7, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
3,139 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,750 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Caro*, from Palermo.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, a very large assortment of evergreens, fruit and ornamental shade trees and rare greenhouse and bedding-out plants, in lots to suit.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above appointed.

By order of directors,
F. W. CAPEN,
Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.

2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves....WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, June 10
CHINA leaves....WEDNESDAY, June 17
Chief cabin passage....$130
Second cabin passage....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage....145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO....WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, June 10
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS. DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, June 13
PEREIRE....SURMONT....SATURDAY, June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship
SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN,
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO
BREMEN
about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin....36 } Gold.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight and passage, apply to
THIELE, SEILER & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings,
Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO sails....April 30
SIBERIA sails....May 7
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....MONDAY, May 4
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY, May 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 13
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY, May 16
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY, May 23
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $35 currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every WEDNESDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM....DONALDSON....May 6
COLUMBIA....CARNAGHAN....May 9
CALEDONIA....MACDONALD....May 16
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, WEBSTER, will leave SATURDAY, May 9, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
VIRGO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.
Steamship VIRGO will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, May 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, May 21.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.
One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.
Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1¾ per cent.
Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT REDUCED RATES.
The first-class steamships
THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves....SATURDAY, May 9
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves....SATURDAY, May 16
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic & Gulf R. R., and Florida steamers.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. E. SMITH.
Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

90 cents per cubic foot, 1¾ cents per pound. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock noon. For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL. VAILL....SATURDAY, May 9
CORTES....WHITMAN. SATURDAY, May 16
GEO. WASHINGTON. GAGER....SATURDAY, May 23.
MARIPOSA....KEMBLE. SATURDAY, May 30.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship VICKSBURG, Capt. BURTON, will sail on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR
BOSTON.
From Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., (at 5 o'clock P. M.)
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 4.
To Boston, first class....$3 00
To Providence, first class....2 00
By the new and splendid steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
And from same date the steamers of this line will stop at foot of 19th-st., East River; fifteen minutes' drive only from the uptown hotels; to receive passengers leaving there during the Summer months,
AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY.
Baggage and reception rooms have been erected on the Pier, and travelers will find it much the most convenient and accessible point at which to take the Sound steamers.
Passengers from the East will also be landed at this Pier in the morning, if they so desire.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FAIR $1 50, and proportionate reduction to points West and North. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all intermediate stations. Also with railroad for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare on Sunday evening $2.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 2, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, May 1, 1:00 P. M.
Monday, May 4, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 4, 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 5, 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, May 5, 6:30 A. M.
Wed., May 6, 3:00 P. M.	Wed., May 6, 7:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 7, 3:30 P. M.	Thurs., May 7, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 9, 9:00 A. M.	Friday, May 8, 8:00 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the pier foot of Franklin-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at the same hour.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

THE STEAMBOAT THOMAS COLLYER will soon be ready to commence her trips on the lower Hudson route.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATTHEW CLARKSON against WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE, Executor of the last will and testament of Franklin F. Randolph, deceased, Caroline L. F. Randolph, the widow of said Franklin F. Randolph, deceased, Smith Clift and Emma A. Clift, his wife, Elizabeth L. Clift, Edith Clift, William L. Laing, and Elizabeth Laing, his wife, Emma F. R. Merrill, wife of George Merrill, Elizabeth B. Laing, James B. Laing, Edgar Laing, Franklin F. R. Laing, Laura B. Randolph, widow of William B. F. Randolph, deceased, Stuart F. Randolph, H. C. F. Randolph, William F. Randolph, Franklin F. Randolph and Lewis W. Philips.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 5, 1868.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1868.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys
[U. S. 50 cent Rev. Stamp.] ap2-law6wTh*

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 602 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th-sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN K. SEYBOLT, of the County of Kings, State of New-York, and FERDINAND SEYBOLT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER L. CADY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAURICE LEVI, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Maurice Levi, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq. Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, 22d day of April, 1868.
ap23-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD D. MILLER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward D. Miller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 28th day of April, 1868.
ap30-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM K. BELCHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William K. Belcher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, upon his own petition, under the act of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, May 6, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 45 William-st., New-York City. my7-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN O'DWYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John O'Dwyer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1868.
ap30-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID P. WINNE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David P. Winne, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1868.
ap30-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GALEN A. CARTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Galen A. Carter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 28th day of April, 1868.
ap30-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW BEISER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Andrew Beiser, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of May, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1868.
ap23-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James M. Plumb, Leonard D. Atwater and Andrew M. Fanning, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who were on the 16th day of March, A. D., 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868. CHARLES G. JUDSON, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 84 Chambers-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW BARRICKLO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew Barricklo, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap23-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN E. RATHBUN and ROBERT H. RATHBUN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John E. Rathbun and Robert H. Rathbun, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap23-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. LEE and JOHN F. LEE, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John F. Lee and John F. Lee, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap23-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JUSTUS R. SACKETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Justus R. Sackett, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 20th day of April, A. D., 1868.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
ap23-law3wTh* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID D. ELSTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David D. Elston, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap23-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD FLASH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward Flash, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap30-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUCIEN DUBERNET, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lucien Dubernet, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition in the District Court in said district.
Dated at New-York City the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap30-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILANDER D. ORVIS, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philander D. Orvis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap30-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUCIEN DUBERNET, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lucien Dubernet, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868 at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1868.
my7-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. AUGUR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John B. Augur, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, 5th May, 1868.
my7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 817.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS LOSEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus Losee, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL ROSENSTEEL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emanuel Rosensteel, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. ANDRUS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Andrus, of Hackensack, State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 856.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB BLUMAUER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Blumauer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAYER ADLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Mayer Adler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D., 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS L. ALLEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elias L. Allen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
ap30-law3wTh* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES OTTO SCHWINDT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives of notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Otto Schwindt, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.
ap30-law3wTh* ROBERT J. MITCHELL, Assignee.

NO. 1,043.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FLOYD CLARKSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Floyd Clarkson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.
my7-law3wTh* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

NO. 1,120.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ORLANDO C. FORSYTH, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orlando C. Forsyth, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE W. PRICE, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my7-law3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK MAASS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my7-law3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN S. OLDS, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my7-law3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, }
WILLIAM V. BRADY, } Commissioners.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, }
Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court, on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, April 22, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868.
AUGUSTA F. WHITNEY, Administratrix.
Th19-law6mTh*

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Revenue and postage stamps constantly on hand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, MAY 11.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
And the leading members of her Company have most liberally
VOLUNTEERED THEIR VALUABLE SERVICES
for the
BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.
And will appear on the above date in
SELECTIONS FROM HER GREAT CHARACTERS
of
MARIE STUART
and
DEBORAH.
Upon the same evening will also be given a
GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,
By a number of the most
EMINENT ITALIAN ARTISTS,
WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED THEIR AID.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.
Seats may be secured at the Academy, and at the usual ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS, THURSDAY, MAY 7,
Mr. DAN BRYANT'S
LAST APPEARANCE
in
IRISH DRAMA,
on which occasion he will appear in his
GREAT SPECIALTIES
of
HANDY ANDY
and the
IRISH EMIGRANT.
The proceeds of this performance Mr. Bryant has in the most generous manner devoted for
THE BENEFIT
of the American
DRAMATIC FUND.
The pieces will be cast with unusual strength by well-known artists, who have in the most liberal manner
VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.
Admission, seventy-five cents.
Reserved seats, one dollar.
Seats may be secured at the Academy and the usual ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.
In consequence of the numerous requests which have been addressed to him by the leading Irish and other prominent citizens of New-York,
WENDELL PHILLIPS
will deliver his celebrated Lecture,
DANIEL O'CONNELL
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY, ON
TUESDAY, MAY 12.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

IRVING HALL.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
BLIND TOM,
THE
WONDERFUL NEGRO-BOY PIANIST,
will give a series of his
RECHERCHE ENTERTAINMENTS
AT
IRVING HALL,
commencing
MONDAY, MAY 4.
his first appearance in this City since his return from Europe, where he was
VISITED BY THOUSANDS,
and regarded by all as the
GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUS LIVING.
The sale of reserved seats for each performance will commence Wednesday, 29th inst., at Pond's music-stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7¾.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 2 o'clock.

BENEFIT OF THE DRAMATIC FUND.

MAY 1, 1868.

To Charles Eytinge, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The Dramatic Fund, an institution which we feel assured commands your sympathy, needs at this moment the active sustainment of all its friends. The interest in its objects, which the character of your intellectual tastes must naturally impart, leads us to hope that we make no unreasonable or even unwelcome request in asking you to give a reading for its benefit. The pleasure derived by those who had the good fortune to listen to your recent readings, and the general desire expressed for their continuance, enable us to say with confidence that in doing so you will at once gratify an eager public wish, and, at the same time perform an act of most worthy and timely beneficence.

J. LESTER WALLACK,	Chief Justice GEORGE
Chief Justice A. L. ROBERTSON.	BARNARD,
W. B. DUNCAN.	Hon. H. J. RAYMOND.
L. DELMONICO.	LEONARD W. JEROME.
J. K. HACKETT.	C. A. STETSON, Sr.
W. H. HURLBERT.	J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
R. O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel.	G. WILKES.
	W. R. TRAVERS.
S. L. M. BARLOW.	C. G. HALPINE, Register.
J. KELLY, Postmaster.	H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.
JOHN DEVLIN.	D. BRADFORD.
E. L. DAVENPORT.	MARK SMITH.
W. WINTER.	C. B. SEYMOUR.
H. H. BAXTER.	G. GRANGER, U. S. A.
E. L. CORLIES.	A. A. SELVER.
JAY GOULD.	J. G. BRYCE.
JOHN PRINCE.	M. H. SANDFORD.
EMIL JUSTH.	W. T. TALBOYS.
JAMES FISK, Jr.	JOHN M. TOBIN.
G. A. OSGOOD.	FRANK WORK.
RUFUS HATCH.	W. MARSTON.
L. R. JEROME.	HENRY BELDEN.
S. BARTON.	J. J. MILLS.
W. SANDFORD.	ISAAC O. BARKER.
JOHN BROUGHAM.	JOSEPH W. CORLIES.

GENTLEMEN: You interpret my feelings correctly in believing that your request is not in any sense unwelcome to me. I have always taken the deepest interest in the drama, as one of the highest and noblest branches of art, and most cheerfully and readily accord my services in support of an institution which proposes for its object to soothe, in sickness or declining years, those of its profession whom accident or age may have disabled. I shall be happy to give a Reading for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund, on any evening you may select, and beg of you to accept the expression of my thanks for the very complimentary view you have taken of my ability, with which, I am very faithfully your servant,
CHARLES EYTINGE.

In compliance with the request, and for the object stated above,
MR. CHARLES EYTINGE
WILL GIVE
A READING
ON SATURDAY, MAY 9,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
where seats and tickets may now be secured.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side, on THURSDAY, May 7, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M. The new rooms of the Society, on the second floor, adjoining the large public reading room of the Institute, will be reopened, when Gen. THOMAS L. KANE, of Pennsylvania, brother of the late lamented Arctic explorer, Dr. E. K. Kane, will read a paper upon the geography of the new Territory of
ALIASKA.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A MONTHLY meeting of this Institute will be held this THURSDAY Evening, 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. FRANK MOORE,
Recording Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP IS THE GREAT household soap of America, and surpasses all others for house cleaning. Sold by grocers generally. Depot No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

A POOR PETER PROVES PAIN PAINT.

Peter Pants Piteously.
Pain Pierces Poor Peter.
Perspiration Pours Profusely.
Poll Pleading Polly
Produces Plasters Plenty.
Peter Provoked
Pitches Plasters,
Pronounces Powders Poison,
Persecutes Polly.
Petulant Peter
Petitions Perfect Peace.
Poor Polly Puzzled
Produces Pockethandkerchief.
Painful Proceedings,
Pills, Plasters,
Powders, Potions Powerless.
Poor Peter's Pain
Preponderating,
Polly Ponders.
Policeman Passing
Perceiving Position,
Politely Pausing,
Proposes Popular PAIN PAINT.
Peter's Position
Positively Perilous,
Polly Prudently
Purchases PAIN PAINT,
Paints Peter Profusely.
Peter's Pain
Presently Passing,
Peter Proclaims
PAIN PAINT
Potential,
Practical,
Powerful.
Philanthropic Policeman Praised,
Pretty Polly Petted,
Peter Plans Publishing
Poetic Panegeric.
Peter, Polly, Policeman, Public
Patronize PAIN PAINT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.
Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.
Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.
Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

DIVING APPARATUS.—FOR SALE, THE valuable improvements of Benoist Rouquayrol, of Paris, for supplying to diving apparatus a continual flow of air, and for regulating the flow of gases in such apparatus, which inventions have been patented in this country. For rights to use the same, apply to S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY bought and money loaned on them by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—A FILE FROM THE commencement of the paper, Sept., 1852, for eleven years, for sale cheap. Address Box 843, P. O.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and Eye Glasses adjusted to the sight at the Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED DUFFIELD HAMS, for sale by GEO. MEGRATH, No. 48 Broad-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 7, 1868.
Will be presented the beautiful Play, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, entitled
MASKS AND FACES.
With Elegant Scenery, Appointments, Costumes and excellent cast.
Triplet....Mr. Chas. Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Thomas Quin....Mr. Geo. Holland
Snarl....Mr. A. W. Young
Ernest Vane....Mr. J. B. Polk
Soaper....Mr. J. C. Williamson
Colley Cibber....Mr. G. F. Browne
Collander....Mr. E. Milton
Hunsdown....Mr. J. W. Leonard
Burdock....Mr. W. H. Pope
Lysimachus....Miss Lizzy Timony
Pompey....Miss McCormick
Call Boy....Mr. E. Cashin
Peg Woffington....Miss Rose Eytinge
Mabel Vane....Mrs. Clara Jennings
Kitty Clive....Miss M. Barrett
Mrs. Triplet....Miss Fanny Greene
Roxalana....Miss Jenny Timony
Betsy....Miss Carman
FRIDAY, May 8—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
SATURDAY, May 9—MASKS AND FACES.
Early next week will be produced
A NEW DRAMA,
of strong interest and powerful effects, entitled
THE WHITE COCKADE.
The play will be given with new and beautiful scenery, dresses and decorations.

FRENCH THEATRE.—SOR TERESA.

Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU.
ADELAIDE RISTORI'S FAREWELL WEEK.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 7 and 8,
LAST NIGHTS OF SOR TERESA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI....as....SOR TERESA.
LAST SOR TERESA MATINEE, SATURDAY.

FRENCH THEATRE.—DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.

LAST SOR TERESA MATINEE—RISTORI.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 9, at 1 o'clock—doors open at 12.
LAST TIME—RISTORI AS SOR TERESA.
ONLY PRIVATE BOXES CAN BE SECURED.
Down-town ticket office, Peters' music store, 198 B'y.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
FIRST INAUGURAL DRAMATIC SEASON,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, 1868, and every evening until further notice,
FRED. G. MAEDER'S
Sensational Five-act Drama, entitled
LOST,
will be produced with a Sterling Company and Grand Scenic effect.
The sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning, May 9, at the office of the Opera House, also at No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Matinee SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 16

FRENCH THEATRE.

WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.
J. GRAU....Director and Lessee.
SATURDAY, May 9.
French Dramatic Company.
OSCAR,
Comedy in three acts by Scribe.
RICHE D'AMOUR,
Comedie vaudeville, in one act, by Duvert Sauzanne.
Ticket offices—Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway and French theatre.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
will deliver
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8,
her celebrated lecture on
IDIOTS AND WOMEN.

As MISS DICKINSON will not be present in New-York during the Anniversary Week, this will be the only opportunity her friends and the public will have of hearing her this season.

THE LECTURE HAS BEEN REPEATED
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TIMES
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may be procured at 9 o'clock A. M. at Steinway Hall and at Pond's music stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY, MAY 18. | THURSDAY, MAY 21.
TUESDAY, MAY 19. | FRIDAY, MAY 22.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20. | SATURDAY, MAY 23.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, MAY 23.
Tickets for the entire festival, including reserved seats,
FIVE DOLLARS.
For sale at Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway. General ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.
The sale of $5 tickets will continue but for one week, dating from this morning,
MONDAY, May 4.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON.

THE ERA OF THE REFORMATION.
5TH-AV. ART GALLERY, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
Daily from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and 7½ to 9½ P. M.

DR. JOHN LORD'S LECTURES ON GREAT STATESMEN.—The second lecture of this course, in Dodworth's Rooms, 5th-av. and 26th-st., will be given on THURSDAY Evening, May 7, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Edmund Burke*—to illustrate the principles of constitutional reform, in opposition to violence and revolution.
Tickets for this and the concluding lecture on Daniel Webster $1 50. Single admission $1. Gentleman and lady $1 50. To be had at Scribner's, Jones', Randolph's and Sheldon's, and at the door.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will hold its sixty-second anniversary at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock. Music, recitations and dialogues by the children. Tickets 25 cents. A collection will be taken up.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
Day and Evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
Day and evening. Admission free.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.
5:20 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Merk goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M. 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:25 and 6:30 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NINTH WEEK.

CROWDS TURNED AWAY.
The great hit, G. L. Fox's [illegible]
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
H. D. | Combining Ballet, Spectacle, Panto- | H. D.
H. D. | mime, Burlesque. The most [illegible] | H. D.
H. D. | amusing and most successful [illegible] | H. D.
H. D. | of the season. "STANDING ROOM | H. D.
H. D. | ONLY" announced every [illegible] | H. D.
H. D. | first performance; the [illegible] | H. D.
H. D. | pietest hit ever known [illegible] | H. D.
G. L. FOX | [illegible] | G. L. FOX
G. L. FOX as HUMPTY DUMPTY
GRAND BALLET AND SKATING CARNIVAL.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Begins at 8; closes 10½. Admission [illegible] cle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony [illegible] ness, balcony chairs, $1; children [illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
The curtain rises precisely at 7¾; performance terminates at 11 o'clock.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH.
BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THURSDAY, May 7, 1868, for the 112th time, will be presented the Grand Spectacular [illegible]
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY NEXT, May 11, 1868.
First appearance in America of the [illegible]
Mlle. DE ROSA.
THE CELEBRATED STAR-DANSEUSE
from the Grand Opera House of Milan.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
SPECIAL NOTICE.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1868.
Messrs. Wheatley, Jarrett & Palmer have the pleasure in announcing the
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of the young and beautiful first [illegible]
MLLE. DE ROSA,
recognized as the
STAR DANSEUSE OF THE WORLD.
The reputation and skill of this
CHARMING ARTIST
find indorsement in
EVERY PART OF EUROPE,
and the Press of Italy, France [illegible]
MLLE. DE ROSA
the very first rank in her profession.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.

A LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH.
A GREAT ARTISTIC SUCCESS.
EVERYTHING [illegible]
HOUSES PACKED.
UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE PRESS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in Charles Gayler's romantic [illegible]
THE CONNIE SOOGAH.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS....CORNEY NOLAN
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS....[illegible]

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 cents.

Fourth week of the beautiful [illegible]
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, [illegible]
In PARIS AND HELEN
in an adaptation from Offenbach's [illegible] lesque
LA BELLE HELENE.
Second week of the popular [illegible]
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL,
in his great character of 'Romeo [illegible]
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
Seats secured one week in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE.

CAROLINE RICHINGS....Directress
Return of the
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
For a brief season of
TEN NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 11,
With Flotow's Grand Opera of
MARTHA.
Characters by Mrs. C. PICKINGS, Mr. and Mrs. E. SEQUIN, WILLIAM CASTLE, S. C. CAMPBELL and J. G. PEAKES.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12—MARITANA.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY—THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY [illegible]
FRIDAY EVENING—THE [illegible]
SATURDAY MATINEE, at [illegible]
Seats secured next Monday, [illegible] the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway. Prices—Balcony [illegible] Parquette, $1 25; Admission [illegible] $1; Family Circle, 50 cents.
A. S. PENNOYER, Business Agent.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. W. MARDEN. Last night but two of Mr. G. C. BONIFACE. [illegible] WALLACE, CAPT. KYD, [illegible] Songs, Dances, &c. TO-MORROW [illegible] WELL BENEFIT OF Mr. H. CUNNINGHAM.

ONLY THREE DAYS LONGER.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS
Will remain
ONLY THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
in New-York,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2½ P. M.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8.
Doors open one hour earlier.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS; children [illegible]
THE LAST GRAND STREET PARADE,
A MARVEL OF IRIDESCENT [illegible]
with the novel sight of a LIVE LION [illegible] THE STREETS, will take place
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7,
OR ON THE NEXT FAIR DAY,
leaving the place of exhibition [illegible] down 6th-av. to Carmine-st., to Varick, to Canal, to Bowery, to Chatham, to Chambers [illegible] place of exhibition.

MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA OF THE WAR,

FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE.
MADISON SQUARE HALL, [illegible]
EVERY EVENING, 8 P. M.
MISS SALLIE BROWN [illegible]
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 2 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS; RESERVED [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.
The trouble commences at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The ninth annual examination of the graduating class of this institution, preparatory to their admission to the bar, will be held on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 2½ o'clock, at the Law School, No. 37 Lafayette-place. The public are invited.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $100 to [illegible]; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, [illegible] the best assortment of organs [illegible] to rent or for sale, payable by [illegible] ments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. [illegible] corner of Houston-st.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of [illegible] and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take [illegible] until paid. This offer will be continued [illegible] owing to the large number of pianos [illegible] May. Also, fifty new and second-hand [illegible] rent, and rent allowed if purchased [illegible] gains for cash.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, [illegible] prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

CHEAP.—AN ELEGANT FINE-TONED ROSEwood 7-octave piano-forte; [illegible] ners, carved legs, &c. Call at [illegible] liamsburg. Also, a melodeon.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOfortes, cheap for cash, to let, [illegible] ments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 1 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed, [illegible] safe and healthy. They cannot [illegible] $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, [illegible] eases of Women. No. 129 Liberty-st. [illegible] letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe [illegible] moval of all special irregularities [illegible] without medicine, at one interview [illegible]
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," [illegible] for those whose health or circumstances [illegible] rapid increase of family. Price [illegible] 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages [illegible] and engravings of the anatomy [illegible] a state of health and disease, with [illegible] its deplorable consequences upon [illegible] with the author's plan of treatment [illegible] successful mode of cure, as shown [illegible] treated. A truthful adviser of [illegible] contemplating marriage, who entertain [illegible] physical condition. Sent, free of [illegible] on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or [illegible] dress Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, [illegible]

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, [illegible] TELL, Professor of Midwifery; [illegible] Her infallible French Female Pills, [illegible] No. 2, specially prepared, price $5 [illegible] are safe and healthy. Sold only [illegible] 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and [illegible] Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. [illegible] counterfeits. Her Circular to the [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. [illegible] in from one to five days of gonorrhea [illegible] syphilis, and all venereal diseases [illegible] wise in time. Dr. POWERS' [illegible] earth to cure private diseases; [illegible] virus in the blood. Confidential [illegible]

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT clairvoyant and physician, [illegible] residence, No. 115 West 26th-st., [illegible]

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT.—CALL ON Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. [illegible] medicines. Can return same day.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' [illegible] cured without mercury positively [illegible]

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. [illegible] immediately. Confidential circulars [illegible]

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, with [illegible] er time than any other physician. [illegible] 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really [illegible] without injury to the constitution [illegible] the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in [illegible] and strength to the most debilitated [illegible] 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility [illegible]

IMPEACHMENT.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

without disturbing the audience, by unanimous consent.

CHIEF JUSTICE—If there be no objection.

Mr. HENDRICKS—That we consider this in public, as if we had retired, so that what is said in regard to these rules shall be said in public.

Mr. CONNESS—That is, that debate shall be allowed.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Debate to the extent of 10 minutes.

CHIEF JUSTICE—The Chief Justice thinks it proper to state to the Senate that that reverses its whole order of proceeding, but if there is no objection, it can be done.

Several Senators objected.

The Chief Justice stated the question to be on the motion of Mr. HENDRICKS.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved, as an amendment, that the doors be closed.

Mr. HENDRICKS—If the Senate will allow me, my sole object is to remove the limit of debate. There is no necessity to disturb the audience or anybody else.

The Chief Justice interrupted to say that debate was not in order, and put the question on the motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, which was carried, and at 3:30 o'clock the doors were closed for deliberation.

The Court and Senate at 4:45 P. M. adjourned.

THE SECRET SESSION.

When the Senate went into secret session this afternoon, crowds lingered about the doors evidently in expectation of a result being reached on the impeachment question today. There was considerable speculation among the outside parties as to the matter at issue and much excitement, and earnest inquiry made when the doors were opened, in relation to the result of the Senatorial deliberations. It was ascertained that the following took place in the secret session:

Chief Justice CHASE announced the first question to be on the following proposition of Senator EDMUNDS:

Ordered, That after the arguments shall be concluded, and when the doors shall be closed for deliberation upon the final question, the reporters of the Senate shall take down the debates upon the final question, to be reported in the proceedings.

Senator WILLIAMS offered an amendment that no member shall speak more than once, or longer than fifteen minutes.

Senator FRELINGHUYSEN moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbitt, Cragin, Drake, Terry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howe, Morgan, Morrill (of Maine), Morton, Norton, Patterson (of New Hampshire), Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tilton, Trumbull, Williams and Yates—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sprague, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—20.

The following is the vote on the motion to adjourn the Court of Impeachment until next Saturday, the question being decided in the negative.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Morrill, of Maine, Norton, Patterson, (N. H.,) Patterson, (Tenn.,) Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Willey—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Davis, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Harlan, Hendricks, Howe, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Vickers, Williams, Wilson and Yates—29.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the Coast Survey report for 1867.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution that there be printed 2,500 copies of the report, 1,000 to be distributed by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey and the remainder by the members of this House.

A NATIONAL RAILROAD.

Mr. KELSEY presented the memorial of 125 citizens of Rochester, N. Y., praying that a bill be passed by Congress, authorizing the construction of a railroad between New-York and Washington.

Also, a memorial of the citizens of the City of New-York, praying Congress to pass a law authorizing the construction of an air-line railroad from New-York City to Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Speaker said the pending question was on the consideration of the preamble and resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. CAREY, and on which the yeas and nays had been ordered, but as time would be consumed in taking them, and as the House was now about to proceed to the bar of the Senate, action on that subject would be postponed until their return.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that after the House shall have disposed of Mr. CAREY's proposition, he would move to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to enable the gentlemen to make speeches.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, wished to say that after the House should return from the Senate, he proposed to make a personal explanation as to the "Alta Vela" affair, which he was prevented from doing on Friday, by the laying of the resolution on that subject on the table.

The members of the House then proceeded to the bar of the Senate.

IMPEACHMENT.

After the members returned from the Senate, at 3:45 o'clock, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired whether it was in order to make a report from the Chairman of the Committee.

The Speaker caused to be read the rule adopted on the 20th of March, substantially as follows:

"Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Impeachment Managers, reported a resolution that on the days when the Senate shall sit for the trial of the President, the House, in Committee of the Whole, will attend with the Managers at the bar of the Senate, at the hour named for the proceedings."

The Speaker said that the Senate having gone into secret session for deliberation, it was impossible for the House and Managers to remain, therefore they had to return to the House and await an invitation to return thither.

Mr. ELDRIDGE rose to a question of order.

The Speaker asked whether he appealed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he insisted that according to the resolution the House could do no business while the Senate were considering the question of impeachment.

The Speaker said the members must be either in the Senate or in their own hall.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested a fact of which the Speaker and every member must be aware. He did not do this with any intention of disrespect to the Chair, or to resist any decision the Chair might make. He was in the Senate when the order for a secret session was adopted, for the purpose, as he understood, of considering the pending questions. The Senate might be in session only five minutes. He insisted that this was merely a suspension of the public acts of the Senate, and that therefore the House could transact no business without a violation of its own order.

The Speaker said he had taken some pains to consult with excellent parliamentarians. The House might have had to remain in the corridors of the Senate for hours, owing to the Senate going into secret session. The House having thus been excluded, it was their duty to return to their own hall.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether in case the Senate doors should be open, the House could be considered in session, when they were there in pursuance of their own order.

The Speaker said it could not be; that theoretically the House was now at the bar of the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON rose to a point of order. He moved that the House adjourn. That would bring up the question.

The Speaker replied that the motion to adjourn admitted of no other question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported that the House, as a Committee of the Whole, had attended at the bar of the Senate, that the arguments had been closed, and that the Senate had closed the doors for consideration. Thereupon the Committee returned to the House in company with the Managers.

Mr. ROBINSON said if the House was regularly in session they had the right to adjourn.

The Speaker remarked that if the House adjourned it could not respond to the invitation of the Senate to return.

Mr. ROBINSON withdrew his motion.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to make a personal explanation. He would not occupy more than ten minutes.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that yesterday he asked only five minutes for explanation, and the House refused to accord it.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he did not object.

MR. STEVENS AND THE ALTA VELA MATTER.

Unanimous permission was given to the last-named gentleman, when he began to read from his seat a manuscript. Many said they could not hear him, and, complying with requests from several directions, he took a position at the Clerk's desk and read as follows: Personal explanations are not to my taste, but in the case of Alta Vela my Co-managers having deemed it their duty to explain, it may be thought a suspicious circumstance that I have not done so. When that question was before the House it was laid on the table before it reached me. I will now briefly state all I know of the matter. Sometime early in the session some person, whose name I do not recollect, asked me what was the law of nations in case the citizens of one country were in quiet possession of an island and had been forcibly ejected by another nation in favor of other claimants. I had not forgotten the heated discussion which took place relative to the Falkland Islands, a pile of barren rocks of no value except so far as the national honor was concerned, and I answered that the nation, whose citizens had been forcibly ejected, would be justified in reinstating them, so that they might settle their bill in the ordinary way. I decided to give a written opinion as I was not in the practise of the law. I heard no more of the subject until about two months ago. Gen. GARFIELD called at my seat with a paper, or letter, which he said was a copy of the opinion I had given, and asked me if I would sign it.

At this point Mr. STEVENS asked the Clerk to continue the reading, remarking that his throat was sore. The Clerk accordingly read:

I took it without reading, and put my name to it with others. I did not then know its contents, but having since read it I have nothing to retract. I never heard of it any more until within a few weeks, when it was produced in the Senate by Mr. NELSON, one of the counsel for the President. At the time I signed it I had no idea it was to be taken to the President, nor had I any idea that Judge BLACK, or his son, had anything to do with it. Had I known that fact, however, it would not have altered my action. I have known Judge BLACK for more than thirty years, and aside from his unfortunate politics I have known him to be a very able lawyer and an upright judge, who has hardly been equaled by any member of the bench. This letter, I find, was written by Gen. BUTLER to J. W. SHAFFER. When written, I do not know. I signed the copy sometime afterward. It simply gives his opinion as to the right of regaining possession of Alta Vela. It is nowhere addressed to the President or any of his counsel or to any member of his government. It makes no allusion to impeachment, nor contains any insinuation of clemency on any condition. If it was ever shown to him, his counsel or Cabinet, it was without the sanction of the writers, at least so far as I am concerned. What then had this letter to do with the prosecution which Mr. NELSON was discussing. It was not addressed to the President, his advisers or kindred, did not make the most distant reference to any one of the charges in the articles of impeachment, nor could it be construed by any honest man to have any connection or bearing upon the prosecution. It had not been given in evidence nor referred to until some days after the testimony was closed and when the counsel were summing up. I think no honorable man would have used it to assail the motives of brother counsel, as it was dragged in irrelevantly and illegally, but when I look at the speech of the gentleman I can easily forgive him. His speech does not profess to touch the question of impeachment. It lumbers through the two mortal days and thinly veneers a great number of subjects lying in different hemispheres, but never touches the question at issue. How then could he avoid bedaubing us in his greasy career?

The Speaker ruled that the language of the gentleman was unparliamentary. The rules prevented gentlemen here from alluding to what happened in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. BANKS said this was a matter which transpired in the presence of both branches of Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE hoped that an opportunity would be offered to reply to the gentleman's misstatement of facts.

Mr. STEVENS—I hope so. I did not intend to misstate facts.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, objected to the further reading of Mr. STEVENS's explanation.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the remarks to which his colleague was replying, were not made by any Senator, but in open court.

Mr. ELDRIDGE expected the gentleman from Pennsylvania would now withdraw the 10th impeachment article.

Mr. STEVENS said his remarks were in reply to a man (Mr. NELSON) who was not a member of either branch of the National Legislature.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thought the gentleman's language was much like that which he had charged the President with, such as "greasy career," when he "swung around the circle."

The SPEAKER said his only desire was to preserve comity between the two Houses, and caused to be read the rule which states that it is a breach of order in debate to allude to what is said on the same subject in the other House, or to particular votes, because the opinion of each House is left to its own independency. Such quotations might lead to misunderstandings between the two Houses.

Mr. MULLINS rose. The Speaker, not having finished his statement, asked that gentleman to suspend for a while if he could.

The Speaker, resuming, said if members of the House could make remarks actually severe on what was said in the Senate, they could also be made by Senators on the Speaker, Managers, or anybody else. As GRAY says, "this would cause misunderstanding between the two branches."

Mr. MULLINS remarked—Ever being an individual willing, and always willing to abide by law, well knowing that no particular body can be kept within bounds, without rules, I am now, and ever have been, willing to conform to them. But, pardon me, if I suggest an idea. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I move that the gentleman from Tennessee have leave to express an idea. [Laughter.]

Mr. MULLINS—I asked pardon before I made my remarks, and that is to differ with the ruling of the Chair. This creates in my mind, if you pardon the expression, no idea of an act of the Senate. It is but the defence of a member of this body against the remarks of a counsel who is appearing at the bar of the Court, and who is not directly a member of the Senate. This counsel directly assailed the character of a member of this House, who felt bound to defend it. This assault on character comes from an outsider. There is a difference between a Senator and counsel for the President. It is an attack on a member of our own body.

The Speaker said he had listened to the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee, and repeated that it was, according to the parliamentary authorities, a breach of order to notice what was said in debate in either House.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he certainly did not desire to violate any rule. He looked on the speech in the Senate as an attack on the Managers by a man not a member of this body. It was a personal attack, and it was to answer it that he had prepared his remarks which he had desired to be read. But if it infringed any rule of debate he would withdraw them:

The Speaker said he had ruled, as he believed, according to the House of Commons in May's practice.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired whether it would not be in order in Committee of the Whole House to review the speeches in the Senate on the impeachment question?

The Speaker replied that the gentleman, as an old member, was aware that gentlemen had referred to what had taken place in the Senate, but not locating the scene. The Chair, however, did not suggest any evasion of the rule.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said the rule was to prevent undue debates in either House. The Speaker understood Mr. STEVENS to withdraw his speech under the ruling of the Chair.

The following is the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. STEVENS, which were not permitted to be read by the House:

But I ask again how could this letter be made applicable to any legitimate or manly argument in the case? If there is anything for which lawyers are celebrated it is their laudable courtesy to each other in the conduct of causes. Well-bred counsel never depart from it to hunt up matters *in pais* in order to attack their brothers motives. It is infamous. Had any use been intended to be made of this paper it should have been given in evidence. If offered it would undoubtedly have been rejected as irrelevant. It is not pretended that it referred to any one of the articles; but it is alleged without proof that it was signed after the impeachment was prepared. What difference does that make if it did not influence the action of any one on that subject? If the letter was written before the articles were drawn and the acts therein charged perpetrated, of course it could not affect those acts or charges. If it was written after those articles were filed, it will not be pretended that it could modify or mollify any of those charges. Why then is it introduced here? Simply to insult counsel and change the chase to another quarry. A full pack of hounds sometimes have the trail of legitimate game to open upon a false scent. This counsel has raised an extraneous excitement to divert attention from his poor, worried client. For myself, I feel no uneasiness about the effect which it will produce. If a practice of forty weary years will not protect me from such vulgar attacks, it has been unhandsomely managed. The only regret which I feel in the matter is, that in conduct of a great case before a tribunal equal in dignity, learning and purity to any in this country, upon whose whole movements the eyes of the civilized world are fixed, it should be thought that counsel were fit to intermingle in the high debate who could descend to such irrelevant, impertinent and vulgar assaults upon the legal profession.

MR. BANKS ASKS TO BE EXCUSED.

Mr. BANKS said the rules provided that a member on two committees might be excused from serving on a third committee. He had been notified by the Clerk that he had been appointed a member of the committee to investigate certain charges. He desired to be excused from service on that committee. He would not avail himself of the privilege if there was not before the Committee on Foreign Affairs an important matter, which must be disposed of immediately, in connection with the Russian treaty, action on which had been interrupted by the impeachment trial. The question ought to be disposed of because the honor of the Government was somewhat at stake. He was a member of three committees already. He hoped the Speaker would receive his statement as a reason why he should be excused.

The Speaker said he knew of the gentleman being on only two committees—the Foreign Affairs and on the Rules, the latter being merely nominal.

Mr. BANKS remarked that he was also on a Special Committee of Conference.

The Speaker said the gentleman had a right to ask to be excused.

THE TENTH ARTICLE.

The House resumed the consideration of the following proposition of Mr. CARY:

Whereas, This House in the tenth article of impeachment charged ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, with a high misdemeanor in office, in that he had made intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues, which were peculiarly indecent and unbecoming:

Resolved, That in view of the exhibition on this floor on Friday, Saturday and Monday last, the Managers be ordered to withdraw the tenth article from the further consideration of the High Court of Impeachment.

The question was taken as to whether the House would consider the resolution, and it was decided in the negative by yeas 29, nays 107—a strict party vote.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message was received from the Senate, by Col. FORNEY, its Secretary, stating that the Senate had ordered him to inform the House that they would notify the House when they would be ready to receive them again at their bar.

THE LATE DUEL.

Mr. JENCKES asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the truth of the report that a duel had been fought in or near the District of Columbia, between a person of the diplomatic service of the United States, and an *attaché* of one of the foreign legations, and if they find that such an offence has been committed, they report to the House whether a due respect for the laws of the United States does not require the House to take measures for the removal from office of the diplomatic officer, and the recall by his own Government of the *attaché* of the foreign legation, and for that purpose the said Committee shall send for persons and papers.

Mr. RANDALL objected to the adoption of the resolution.

A SOUTH CAROLINA REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. BECK presented a pamphlet entitled "A respectful remonstrance, on behalf of the white people of South Carolina, against the late Convention of that State," and was submitted to Congress. It was prepared by Hon. B. F. PERRY on behalf of the State Central Executive Committee of South Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. TROWBRIDGE in the Chair.

PAYING THE DEBT IN GREENBACKS.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, made a speech on the financial question. He argued that the cherished plan to which he alluded, of paying the interest bearing bonds of the Government with United States legal tender notes, has no warrant in the Constitution of the United States or in the act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, which first authorized the issue. Neither was it justified by the plainest principles of political economy or the soundest precepts of common sense. He claims that the soundest dictates of public policy were opposed to any further issue of greenbacks.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether he understood the gentleman to assert that the act of Congress providing that debts are to be paid in legal tender was unconstitutional.

Mr. SPALDING replied, most distinctly and the Supreme Court will so decide.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—There is no difference between us on that point.

Mr. SPALDING spoke for an hour.

At the conclusion of his speech the Committee rose and the House, at 5:50 o'clock, adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON AND VILLE DE PARIS.

The steamships *City of Boston*, from Liverpool April 22 and Queenstown April 23, and the *Ville de Paris*, which left Havre April 23 and Brest April 25, arrived at this port yesterday, with four days' later advices than were at hand by the *Union*. Capt. DUCHESNE, of the *Ville de Paris*, will accept our thanks for late Paris papers.

EUROPEAN.

The Probabilities of War—No Confidence to be Placed in the Emperor's Pacific Utterances—The Summer Camps—The Law of Defamation in France.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 21, 1868.

Do not attach too much importance to the pacific assurances of M. BAROCHE in his recent speech at Rambouillet or to the modification to which it has led in the tone of the journals which had been previously sounding the alarm.

I am in a position to assure you that there has been no change in the circumstances which had given rise to the uneasiness prevailing in the public mind at that time and which produced those discordances in the Imperial Cabinet to which I referred in one of my recent letters. As the facts connected with the mission of Gen. RAASLOFF are becoming known, people are beginning to appreciate, at their just value, the declarations of the Minister, and a close analysis of them shows that the importance attached to them was exaggerated. In stating that the peace which the Emperor desires is an honorable peace worthy of a great nation, and that France, confiding in her strength, is prepared for all eventualities, M. BAROCHE so qualifies his general assurances of the pacific aspect of things that they fail to satisfy the anxieties produced by the activity of preparation observable in all the military and naval departments. Since his speech was delivered it has transpired, from the Danish journals, that the visit of Gen. RAASLOFF to Paris, under pretext of a motive of health, had not only the political importance at first attributed to it, but had for result assurances on the part of the Government here that France would insist upon the execution of the Treaty of Prague in her regard. Of the confidence inspired by the promises of the Emperor you can judge from the following extract from the *Dagbladet*, of Copenhagen. After declaring that the confidential negotiations of the diplomatic agents of the two countries have led to and now lead to no results, the Danish journal proceeds to say:

"We do not want to recover an inch of Schleswig if the population does not give it to us freely and cheerfully; but, on the other hand, we pretend that that we have a right to the whole of Danish Schleswig, and what we shall thus obtain we must possess fully without conditions and without foreign interference. There is on this subject no disagreement between the King of Denmark, his Government and his people. The Danes of Schleswig join with us in this sentiment. They do not want to be separated from us. The Schleswigeans of Kongeaa do not wish to abandon their brethren of Sundevid and the Island of Als, and prefer remaining a little longer with them under the domination of Prussia, their union with which does not permit them to offer an easy resistance. If it should follow that Denmark can provisionally recover no portion of Schleswig, and that article 5 of the Treaty of Prague should remain unexecuted, we shall await with patience the reparation that time cannot fail to give us. We do not want, by any proceeding of ours, to assist Prussia to pretend that she has repaired her injustice toward Denmark. Whether this state of things is to continue for a brief or lengthened period, is a question that we do not want to examine in this article. We can wait, and our hopes will not be shaken by those organs of peace, the phalanx of which is led by the *Times*."

A letter from Paris in a Swiss journal gives the following explanation of the circumstances which led to the mission of Gen. RAASLOFF. I have reason to believe that it is substantially correct:

"The visit of the Danish Minister of War to the French capital suggests reflections which are not without importance. I have collected information on this point which is, I believe, quite accurate. A few days back, when the fact became plain at Copenhagen that the negotiations with Prussia were becoming difficult, the King, in the Council of Ministers, declared that all the concessions which Prussia desired should be made. His Majesty adduced in favor of that view, that no assistance was to be hoped for from Europe; that Denmark would be left alone as formerly, and that he (the King) did not desire again, without hope of success, to sacrifice the blood of his subjects. The Minister of War, M. RAASLOFF, supported by some of his colleagues, argued energetically against the King's decision, and seeing that he could not shake it, appealed to the reports of the Count MOLTKE, the Danish Minister at Paris, whose dispatches gave grounds for relying on certain contingencies on the aid of France. Nothing prevailed, as the King remained immovable. Then it was that the Minister, unwilling to submit to the humiliation of making further concessions to Prussia, tendered his resignation. His Majesty declined to accept it, and as M. RAASLOFF insisted, the King said: 'You think we shall have Europe with us if we resist, or that at least we may reckon upon France. I do not believe it. However, since that is your conviction, withdraw your resignation, go to Paris, see the Emperor, and then we shall know what we have to do.' This is what has been done. The Danish Minister came to the French capital; he saw Marshal NIEL and even his Imperial Majesty, although this latter interview is denied. What passed at these audiences I do not presume to say."

Now I do not pretend to know any more than the writer of the above what conclusions were arrived at at the interviews referred to, but this I do know, that an active correspondence is being carried on between the French and Prussian Governments on this very subject through their diplomatic agents, and that the position assumed by the former is a very firm and decided one. If the Prussian Government should prove equally positive, the consequences will be serious. It was in anticipation of its refusing to accede to the representations of France that, as I stated in a former letter, the Emperor had under consideration the expediency of recalling M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and making some further changes in the Cabinet. No decision has as yet been formally arrived at in regard to these changes, but they will certainly take place in the event of the Prussian Government refusing to listen to the remonstrances addressed to it.

A MINISTERIAL ROW IN THE COMMISSION ON THE BUDGET.

A stormy scene took place the day before yesterday in the Commission on the Budget, the particulars of which you will not find in the French journals. Not having the fear of a prosecution for contravention of the Press law before my eyes, I do not hesitate to give you the facts. I have them from a source which leaves no doubt as to their accuracy.

The majority of the Commission manifested their desire to strike off the amount set down in the estimates of the Minister of War for the six great military commands into which the country is divided. The provision for the staffs and other expenses of the Marshals and other general officers at the head of these, necessarily amounts to a large sum, and most of the members of the Commission were of opinion that these commands could be dispensed with and the country spared this large annual outlay.

Marshal NIEL, the Minister of War, stubbornly opposed the reduction, and said that he would prefer the rejection of the other items of the estimates in his department to accepting them, divested of this vital element of the military organization of the country. M. ROUHER, the Minister of State, seeing that the Commission was bent on retrenchment, and that it would be politic to yield this item to save others which he deemed of more importance, took sides with the majority, and expressed his readiness to yield the point. On this, Marshal NIEL turned round upon him, and said to him, in a tone of great anger, "*Cela ne vous regarde pas, et je ne retirerai pas un chiffre.*"

This explosion of the bluff soldier is but another added to the many evidences which we have of the differences existing in the present Cabinet. The Emperor, so far from discouraging, is rather given to the promotion of such divisions. Hence each section of the Ministry is persuaded that it represents his Majesty's views, while it often happens that neither is actually in possession of them. We see the results of this state of things in the amusing conflicts of statement which are daily noticeable in the semi-official journals. Each represents a particular interest in the Cabinet, and does not hesitate to contradict its ministerial rivals on points of fact when it believes it to be to its advantage to do so. The Emperor is evidently no believer in the adage that "a house divided against itself must fall." He seeks personal strength in that which would destroy any other system of government but his own.

THE SUMMER CAMPS.

The new system of armament necessitating fresh manœuvres, it has been thought advisable to establish in various points of the French territory camps, at which the army can rapidly adapt itself to the changes of tactics required by the innovations introduced. The largest camp will be that of Chalons; the battalions of two army corps will succeed each other there, and will go through a complete course of field operations, including a series of sham fights. There will be another camp at St. Maur, from which picturesque point of the Bois de Vincennes the Parisians will have an opportunity of witnessing the manœuvres executed by the army of Paris in the vast amphitheatre which surrounds it. There, too, will probably be repeated for their amusement the national dances and scenes of Arab and Kabyle life, which rendered the encampment at the same place such an attraction a few years ago.

DEFAMATION IN FRANCE.

After all that has been said during the discussions on the Press law about the necessity of protecting *la vie privée* against the attacks of scurrilous writers, I am astonished that the French legal authorities should have suffered to pass unpunished an infamous libel on a respectable American family, which was recently published in an illustrated caricature paper called *La Vie Parisienne*. A marriage which took place in the family a few weeks back has been made the pretext for this attack, which is, no doubt, the result of disappointed cupidity. Had there been a political motive in the outrage, the authors of it would not be allowed to escape unpunished.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Result of the Undecided Race of the Previous Day.

Yesterday the deciding heats of the race for the $400 purse, on the Fashion Course, L. I., mile heats, in harness, for horses that never beat 2:32 in harness came off. The attendance was very small, as the judges had announced that the race would come off "good day and good track." Neither conditions were fulfilled yesterday, and consequently few took the chances of going over to the Course, to run the risk of being disappointed. On the previous day six heats had been trotted. J. Dugery's b. g. *Fred. Pence*, winning two; W. Borsts b. g., *John J. Bradley*, two; and *Breeze*, one; the two first-named horses making a "dead heat" in the fifth heat. Extraordinary as it may appear, the same horses yesterday made a dead heat in the first heat, the time being 2:36. The bay mare *Breeze* led from the start until coming up the homestretch, when she died away, and was passed by the other two who finished so close that the judges could not decide which had the advantage, and therefore gave it a "dead heat." The eighth heat was won by *John J. Bradley*, and this made him the winner of the race. We give the full

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Purse $400. Mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, for horses that never beat 2:32.

J. Dugery's b. g. Fred. Pence	2	3	1	1	0	3	0	2
W. Borst's b. g. J. J. Bradley	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	1
J. McKee's b. m. Breeze	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
J. Champlain's b. m. Lady Amber	3	4	4	4	4	r.o.		
B. Doble's g. g. Bolly Lewis	dis.							
J. Chambers's b. m. Atlanta	dis.							

Time—2:32¼, 2:31¾, 2:31, 2:32¾, 2:32¼, 2:37¾, 2:36, 2:36.

TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE, L. I.

Union Course, L. I., trotting, Wednesday, May 6; purse, $150, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

F. J. Nodine's br. m.	2	2	1	1	1
H. Howe's s. m. Doll	1	1	2	2	2
G. W. Gilbert's r. g. Frank	3	3	3	3	3

Time—2:43¼, 2:45, 2:42¼, 2:41, 2:45.

SALE OF THE CELEBRATED RACE-HORSE KENTUCKY.

This world-renowned race-horse has again changed hands, the company of gentlemen who purchased him having yesterday sold him for a large price, the exact amount of which is not yet stated, to the Annieswood stable at Jerome Park, the said stable being a racing confederacy comprising Messrs. BELMONT, TRAVERS and HUNTER. He will in future be trained with the horses of this stable, which is under the care of CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, the rider of *Kentucky* in his memorable time match.

The Fatal Accident at the Erie Depot—Coroner's Inquest.

The inquest on the bodies of WM. CARHART and JOHN MCCOURT, engineer and fireman, who lost their lives by the crushing in of the trestle-work at the Erie Railway depot, was commenced before Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, last evening.

Reuben S. Haight testified that he has charge of the freight department at the Long Dock and the hands employed in unloading it; the freight is let out by contract by the Erie Company to OLIVER H. P. ARCHER; he has the contract for handling all the freight with the exception of coal; the cars that were attached to engine No. 200 at the time of the accident were loaded with grain; grain is the principal freight that goes on that dock; think there were five or six cars attached to Engine No. 200; think the dock will contain seven cars; the engineer and fireman are partially under my control, and must obey my orders; we have the sole control of the switchman and pay him; cannot say whether the Erie Company or the Pennsylvania Coal Company own the dock; think Mr. Archer is the person whose duty it is to keep the dock in repair; the dock was repaired last Summer at the request of Mr. Archer, who employed the workmen and paid them; the repairs were done by William Lawrence, dock builder; the work was done by days' work, and when finished Lawrence told witness that the dock was in as good condition as on the day he first built it; he was paid for the repairs about $2,700; witness had ordered his men to instruct the engineers not to run on that bridge, as it was not intended to be so used; considered the bridge safe for the purpose of running loaded cars upon, but not for an engine; never heard it reported by any engineer or fireman that the dock was insecure, and never saw an engine on the trestle-work over the bulkhead on this dock; should say that each car of grain would weigh eighteen tons, including the car; the cars were run up on the trestle work for the purpose of discharging the grain into canal boats; there were and are instructions given concerning the distance a locomotive was to run upon the bridge, and with every engine there is a man to give the necessary signals; the deceased have been in the habit of backing up freight cars to the trestle; the signals are given by motion of the hand by the switchman; when the cars are on the bridge they do not go as fast as a man can walk; the switchman's position is on the top of the train; it is the instruction to the engineers that if they have not a full train they must put empty cars next to the engine in order that they should not run the engine on the bridge; the engineers are supposed to obey the signals of the switchman.

John Grey testified that he is a switchman, and was on the train on which the accident occurred; he halloed and made signs to the engineer that he was far enough on the bridge, and thinks he was in the act of shutting off when the accident occurred; had never received any instructions, but had heard it said that it was not right to let the engine on the bridge; during two years had never known an engine to back up beyond the bulkhead on that bridge; had heard orders that there were to be enough cars to the train so as not to let the engine on the bridge; had one car behind the tender, so that it was not necessary to run the engine over the bulk-head; was always afraid of the bridge; was on the car next the engine at the time of halloing and beckoning to the engineer to stop; he moved about the length of a car after that.

The evidence of two other switchmen was taken, without eliciting any new facts of importance, and the further investigation was adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 6—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅝@94 for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for account, ex dividend.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States five-twenties, quiet.........70⅞

Illinois Centrals.........95¼

Erie Railway Shares.........46

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 6—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed firm at 75⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 6—5 P. M.

The Bourse closed dull. Rentes 69 francs 30c., or 12c. lower than at last report.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 6—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed heavy at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.........12¼d.

Middling Orleans.........12⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up only 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed steady. Corn is a shade firmer, and prices have advanced to 38s. 3d. ⅌ quarter.

PROVISIONS—The market closed quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American and other produce is generally dull and steady. Naval Stores are dull and unchanged; Linseed Oil is heavy, and prices have declined 10s. ⅌ ton; the last sales were made at £35 10s. for American. Sugar is firm at 27s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 2 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil is nominal at £95 ⅌ ton. Petroleum is firmer and higher; Standard White, 1s. 5d. ⅌ gallon.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, May 6.

Petroleum closed firmer, at 45 francs ⅌ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 6.

FLOUR quiet. Spring extras $9 87½@$11. WHEAT firmer, active, and advanced 1c. No. 1, $2 19@$2 21; No. 2, $2 12. CORN in large speculative inquiry for No. 1; other grades quiet but firmer; No. 1 at 85c.; No. 2 at 82c.@83½c.; new, 81¼c.@82c. OATS active, and advanced ½c.@1c., at 71½c. RYE dull, and declined 3c.; Iowa, $1 80@$1 82. BARLEY dull at $2 25 for No. 2, in store; sample lots, $2 20@$2 30. PROVISIONS active and strong; MESS PORK $28@$28 50; ordinary, $27; Rump Pork $23. LARD firm, held at 19¼c.@20c. for prime city steam; country sold at 19c.@20c. BULK MEATS active and firm; Shoulders 11½c. LIVE HOGS fairly active, and advanced 15c.@20c.; range, $8 37½@$9 40. BEEF CATTLE more active. Range from $5 75@$8 62½. FREIGHTS dull, and declined ½c.@¼c. RECEIPTS to-day—4,800 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 147,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 5,500 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 6.

FLOUR quiet; Spring declined 25c.; sales 300 bbls. City Ground Spring at $10 75; 300 bbls. Wisconsin Spring at $10 50@$10 75. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $2 25; 7,100 bushels Red Canada at $2 65; No. 1 Milwaukee offered at $2 35. CORN unsettled, closing firm at 3c. advance, with upward tendency; sales, early, 48,000 bushels Western at $1 01@$1 02; and later, 70,000 bushels do. at $1 03, and 7,500 bushels Yellow do. at $1 05. OATS quiet, but firm; sales 4,500 bushels Western, to arrive, at 78c.; 5,000 bushels, on the spot, at 79c. Other articles dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 120,000 bushels; Corn, 320,000 bushels; Oats, 140,000 bushels; Flour, 2,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 126,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. FREIGHTS quiet; 15c. on Wheat, 12c. on Corn, 8c. on Oats to New-York.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, May 6.

FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales 1,400 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75@$13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 2,100 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee in car lots, at $2 42, and 400 bushels choice White Canada at $3. CORN firm and in fair demand; sales 20,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 05. OATS dull; sales 1,500 bushels Western, in car lots, at 82c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN MEAL $2 50 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady. SHORTS, $33. SHIPSTUFFS, $38. MIDDLINGS, $40 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour 40c., Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c.@10c. to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS lower; Flour to Boston, 46c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—16,400 bushels Wheat, 3,700 bushels Oats, 568,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—28,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, 1,612,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 6.

FLOUR quiet and firm but unchanged. CORN firm at $1 03@$1 05. OATS dull at 75c.@78c. HAY firm at $18@$21. PORK firm at $29 50. LARD firm; tierce, 20c.; tierce sold to arrive at 20½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. COTTON dull and nominal; sales, 500 bales; Middling, 31½c.; receipts, 1,124 bales. New-York Bank Exchange, ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—Bank, 154; Commercial, 151½@153. Gold, 140@140⅛.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, May 6.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE closed firm at 52½c. ROSIN quiet; Strained, $2 35; No. 1, $4 50; Pale, $5 75@$6 75. COTTON quiet and nominal; Middlings, 30c. TAR firm.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 6.

COTTON dull and nominal; sales, 92 bales; Middling, 31c.@31½c.; receipts, 143 bales.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 6.

COTTON dull and ½c. lower; sales, 130 bales; Middling, 31c.@31½c.; receipts, 185 bales; exports, coastwise, 129 bales.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, May 6.

COTTON flat; sales, 60 bales; receipts, 14 bales; Middling, 30c.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE,
NEW FRENCH STYLES,
At popular prices,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE COVERINGS,
NEW STYLES AND COLORS OF
TERRY, BROCATEL, &c.,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES,
With Bray's patent self-acting fixtures.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Democratic Convention, to be held in this City, July 4, will doubtless attract a great number of strangers, and in order to be prepared for a run on his establishment, KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, is up and doing, and means to be ready to meet the anticipated great demand for his world-renowned hats, which in style and quality are unsurpassed in the "wide, wide world." Buy a hat of him and be satisfied.

[Advertisement.]

The consciousness of security at night pays me a most satisfactory interest on the amount invested in your most valuable invention, the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.
A. T. HANKS.
Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Iron in the blood is supplied by the Peruvian Syrup, which builds up an iron constitution.

[Advertisement.]

Eminent physicians recommend Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for throat and lung complaints.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	May 7	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	May 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	May 9	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Columbia	May 7	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	May 9	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, close at the General Post Office at 1 P. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Peruvian*, close at the General Post Office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, Australia, Kingston, Jam., Aspinwall, Panama, California, South Pacific and Central America, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 6—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Leigh, Miss Leigh, Miss Westfield, George Westfield, E. Trenholm, Iguaris Escatente, Domingo de Uriarte, E. Buyer, J. E. Todheinter, W. Sache, H. Becker, Mrs. W. Magee, Miss Magee and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, J. H. Frost, J. Hance, Mr. and Mrs. Hance, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hicks, W. S. Parker, W. H. Mecun, Jacob Campbell, N. Goodyear, H. Goodyear, G. A. Morris, Mrs. Pielsticker, Misses Maria S., Mary S., Sarah S., and Fannie M. Seymour, J. B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Seymour, G. H. Sargent, Thos. Hiller, Geo. Rose, Morris Barnesall, E. V. Booth, Henry Galleys, Jas. Carless, John C. Ryle, A. B. Cammack, J. F. Naffat, Mrs. Angel, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Ward, J. O. Willis, E. F. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Shorlhoff, C. W. Topohan, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Goodyear, Misses Mary, Emma, Fanny, Florence and Harriet Goodyear, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, J. T. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Busk, 2 children and 2 servants, Commodore Livingston and lady, U. S. N.; S. Wann, J. H. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thorn, Mrs. M. G. Harris, T. S. Harris, B. Meeney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson and daughter, W. J. Hutchins, Jno. Watson, O. K. Krause, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Hoar, F. M. Sawyer, Dr. and Mrs. N. Bemis, W. Lincoln.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 6—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre.*—Miss Blatchford, Mr. Edgard and family, Mr. Towner, Mr. Wolff and family, Mr. Wimpfeimer, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Prundfelt, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Pilatt, Mr. Lusnowski, Mr. Bonaparte, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Pepper and son, F. G. Whiston, Mr. Winslow, Mr. Osborn and family, Mr. Lamson and family, Mrs. Horner, Miss Scharpe, Mr. Vanderkamp, Mr. Caird, Miss Anderson, Miss Prundfitt, Mr. Turner, Mr. Brewer, Mrs. Smith and daughter, Mr. Underhill and mother, Miss Frecher, Mr. Fiel, Mr. Woodbury and family, Mr. Wilson and family, Henry Morgan and family, Mr. Dupasseur, Miss Reichard, Mr. Van Ordt, Mr. Vanderhowner, Mr. Carleton and family, Miss Heilbroin, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Rochereau, Mrs. Fretcher and daughter, Mr. Benson, Mr. Tugis, Mr. McKay, M. Granoin, Mr. Culmann, Mr. Fachr, Mr. Aubry, Mrs. Dryfuss, Mr. Denton, Mr. Dupin, Mr. Doucet, Mr. Blanchet, Mr. Nemos, Mr. Gerand, Mr. Grizaud, Mr. Lerich, Mr. Fourmont, Mr. Guille, three Sisters of Charity, Mrs. Muringer and family, Mr. Schuzel, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Wildner and infant, Mr. Maire, Mr. Defrune and wife, Mr. Becker, Mr. Dupuis, Mr. Mannery, Mrs. Saingeour, Mr. Herr, Mr. Bogu, Miss Severs, Mr. Faure, Mr. Perrenaud, Mr. Finck and family, Mrs. Meister, Mr. Preterre and mother, Mr. Montemeaurt and mother, Mr. Levert, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Freund and infant, Miss Haguemann and servant, Mr. Bohrer and mother, Mr. Lang, Mr. Roulet and mother, Mr. Banderbosch, Mr. Blenks, Mr. Perrot, Mrs. Bourgeou, Mr. David, Miss Marie, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Mertz, Mrs. Aureau, Mr. D'Esteva and servant, Mr. Kipling, Mr. Donets and mother, Mr. Filbin, Mr. Deporter, Mrs. Cardou, Mr. Roncet, Mr. Gragino, Mr. Bordeau, Mr. Mury.

MAY 6—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—John F. Schultheiss, G. F. Krauss, Fred. Druiding and family, Miss Sophie Wardelmann, Charles Moltenius, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stodick, Mr. Herm. Erkel, Miss Mary Harstromberg, T. L. Schmersahl and family, Chas. Heyne, Wm. Flachsbarth, Mrs. Mary Fresse, G. Schotker, Ernest Hetzel, Herm. Klemmer, Ernest Nehns and family, Mrs. Anne Eggers and son, Herm. Meissner, Mr. and Mrs. John Obitz, Chas. Radtke, Martin Schuls, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gorth, Henry Glander, Henry Albrecht, Leonard Kropp.

MAY 6—*In steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool*—Gustav Schmid, Mrs. Polydare, Nicholas Hendrick, W. W. Nichols, Robert Martin, Mr. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Theodore Schuller, Mr. Reid.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.—Wm. C. Stratton, N. M. Bell, Edward Packard, Mrs. H. C. Paine, Mrs. G. W. Lowery and child, Mrs. G. W. Kleinfelter and child, E. Hilton, wife and infant, Miss Louisa Tracy, C. C. Holton and wife, Thos. Magee, William H. Magee, S. X. Seiberlich, John Kitle, Mrs. E. Carle and 2 children, Miss E. Van Vranken, S. S. Green, wife and child, J. Crane and wife, Miss Crane, Mrs. H. Kimball, C. Kirk, wife and 3 children, Miss T. N. Taylor, Miss Julia J. Haste, Mrs. M. Hyde and two children, Mrs. Perry Morrison and 2 children, Mrs. S. M. Buffington, S. Preston Moore and wife, W. E. Lovitt, wife and 4 children, R. H. Chapell, Seth H. Weatherby, Esq., A. Steffen, E. E. Lovejoy, H. Seymour, Miss Grace Darley, W. P. Jones, wife and 2 children, Mrs. E. B. Shaw and 2 children, Mrs. C. C. Chapman and child, Mrs. B. T. Hanford and child, C. M. Hastings, E. E. Hedges, Mrs. M. Morgan, Wm. Greene, L. E. Morse, Mrs. E. A. Abbee, Mrs. A. W. Stone, Miss Stone, A. B. Winnegar, wife and 3 children, Mr. J. Watson and 2 children, Rev. E. Evans, D. D., Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans, Julius A. Palmer, Jr. and wife, Capt. N. P. Smith, Mrs. A. Buckingham and 4 children, A. T. Pray and wife, J. Basell, A. Schumacher, Mrs. B. J. Battamus and child, R. Parmlee and wife, A. B. Fisher and wife, Gilbert Horton, Wm. H. Sears, Benj. Dore, wife and infant, Mrs. A. Blauvelt, Miss Flora Marshall, Mrs. C. A. Eastman and 3 children, Mrs. D. B. Smith, H. Johnson and wife, Rev. L. R. Webber, Mrs. A. Nichols, Mrs. E. M. Cole, Mrs. N. Cook, Oscar Heintz, Mrs. H. McAlmond and 2 children, Mrs. B. Jones, Henry Chaney, wife, 2 daughters and infant, B. J. Green, James Towle, F. W. Hopkins, Mrs. J. Abbott, Ort Abbott, Mrs. C. S. Abbott and 3 children, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Matthews, Miss C. Perry, Mrs. A. P. Antney and child, D. A. Eames, L. Kline, Mrs. J. Gray, R. Chabot, Mrs. C. O'Conner, 2 children and servant, C. D. Lyman, Albert P. Brayton, Esq., Mrs. B. R. Norton, F. Sheurkawf and wife, D. O. Hunter, G. R. Martin, U. S. N.; H. Bigelow, wife and 2 children, Mrs. B. S. Martin and 2 children, Major J. C. Hunt, U. S. A.; T. Alexander, J. Searle and wife, Miss Searle, C. A. Howard, Mrs. G. H. Noyes, Mrs. J. M. Noyes and 4 children, Mrs. Anna Hill, Mrs. Stephen Addison, Mrs. S. S. Pomeroy and child, A. S. Bencler, Esq., Mrs. R. Eckelston and 2 children, Mrs. J. A. Spaulding, G. Billicks, T. Whaley, wife and 2 children, John E. Whaley, Mrs. Augustus Rathbone, Miss W. Smith, Mrs. H. Burnham and 2 children, Mrs. G. W. Smiley and child, Mrs. H. A. Simons, Geo. H. Davis, Esq., wife, 4 children and servant, Mrs. J. B. Stickney, Miss Julia Babbitt, S. Gottlieb, J. Harkins, Mrs. Ellen V. Pickles, J. C. Watts, W. N. B. Lawton, Mrs. Harriet A. R. Senken, C. McGregory, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Hobart, Miss M. Rounds, A. W. Simpson, Esq., wife, 2 children and servant, L. H. Escholtz, Mrs. D. W. Earle and son, Miss L. Mastick, Mrs. S. Sargent, Miss Sargent, Mrs. M. A. Lee, Miss Carrie L. Harrod, Lieut. Geo. M. Thompson, Mrs. H. L. Nichols and 2 children, J. S. Faber, W. J. Campbell, Mrs. A. A. Van Horten, C. A. Taylor, H. M. Rosenthal, C. W. Reed and son, Mrs. J. S. White and two children, Mrs. C. B. Turner and child, Mrs. M. A. Kelly, Miss Kelly, Mrs. John X. Crowley and child, Mrs. M. Flannagen, G. R. Dodge, Thomas W. Cunningham, James H. Jenny, A. P. Jimenas, A. Berry, Archibald Gillies, Mrs. Chas. E. Wise and infant, W. Rodriquez, John B. Williams, Robert Ban, Julien Sucre, D. F. Chapman, H. C. Jordan, J. C. Cannon, Miss Kate Kavanagh, Mrs. A. Robertson, brother and three children, W. Shillingsburg and boy, B. Vabeau, W. S. Prospect, O. N. Bradbury, wife and infant; Mrs. S. Sayers, E. Parker, M. Hastings, M. Dulaven, wife and child; M. Campbell, R. Miller, Wm. M. Sanderson, O. Ingham, Mrs. A. T. Bridges, A. Everett, W. A. Cameron, W. Schwartz, A. F. Bennett, Sam'l. Hervey, Jr., John Smith and child, M. H. Peck, Wm. N. Wright, F. Cannon, N. Dorsey and wife, Mrs. Catherine McNamara, Mrs. P. McCann, Bridget Fitzpatrick, L. Harper, C. S. Oushman, W. Miller, M. Michaels, Geo. T. Hall, Mrs. Chas. Kirchner and 4 children, Jas. R. Johnson, G. W. Gordon, S. B. W. Miller, B. D. Brooks, J. Hobbs, G. W. Urie, D. P. Cook, C. S. Folgier, S. H. Ray, Mrs. Catherine Rice, Miss Ellen O'Halloran, James Bromley, Alex. Maretti, G. Dipoli, Henry Jones, A. Jenkins, E. Kramer, H. Bourhmaster, D. Strouss, R. Keiler, J. H. Mahoney, John Rowe, J. H. Goodrich, John T. Birks, wife and child, James Crozier, John J. Pfeister, P. Conroy, Helen Evans, W. P. Marshall, C. P. Turner, Henry Groin, A. Pray, E. Eagle, James E. Dufoe, J. Christy, E. Strats, Eliza Fallon, John Higgins, John Lundberg, C. H. Phillips, J. Paine and infant, S. S. Flanders, Thomas Brown, A. B. Terry, A. H. Cheney, wife and 2 children, T. H. Yeager, O. O. Sleighton, Oscar Coit, Louis Earnest, and forty-four in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets....... 7 02 | Moon rises... 7 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 53 | Gov. Island. 8 42 | Hell Gate....10 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Propontis, (Br.,) Higginson, Liverpool, Tapscott Bro. & Co.; Wilmington, Cole, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, J. Hand; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Goodspeed & White; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Bark Custaloga, (Br.,) Hearsey, Havre, Morrison & Phillips; Merry England, (Br.,) Owen, Bristol, Eng., Arkel, Tufts & Co.; Deinstag, (N. G.,) Radmew, Stettin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Fashion, (Br.,) Rayne, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary J. Williams, (Br.,) Hunt, Liverpool, N. S., Morrison & Phillips; J. R. Nevins, (Br.,) Perkins, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Roslyn, Tuthill, Trinidad, B. J. Wenberg.

Schooners W. F. Cushing, Cook, Manzanilla, Goldthwaite & Overton; Bucco, (Br.,) Chalmers, Aguadilla, P. I. Nevius & Co.; Maderia, (Br.,) Nugent, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; J. P. Auger, Aldrich, Sierra Leon, A. Abbott; Kolon, Jasper, Cienfuegos, F. Talbot.

Arrived.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre April 25, and Brest 27th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. Experienced very heavy gales and head seas up the Banks. April 28, lat. 48 40, lon. 27 2, passed steamship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg. May 1, lat. 45 33, lon. 45 13, passed Br. ship King, strg. W. 4th, lat. 41 24, lon. 65 40, saw ship Edward, bound W. The Ville de Paris arrived off Sandy Hook at 10 P. M. 5th inst., but was detained by dense fog.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool April 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 542 passengers to E. Cunard. April 23, lat. 51 19, lon. 12 30, passed steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool. 27th, lat. 48 61, lon. 31 34, passed a bark bound S., with mainmast gone. Same day, lat. 48 49, lon. 32 12, exchanged signals with Danish ship Cambria, from —— for Quebec. 29th, lat. 46 40, lon. 38 23, saw one of the Inman steamers steering W. May 5, 3:30 A. M., passed a London steamer bound E. 6th, 37 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed Bremen bark Hedwig, bound in.

Steamship New-York, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen April 22, with mdse. and 729 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong S. W. and N. W. winds. May 2, lat. 47 44, lon. 46 20, passed several large icebergs. 5th, 11 A. M., lat. 41 34, lon. 65 39, passed steamship Atalanta, hence for London.

Steamship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Bardua, Hamburg April 22, and Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 750 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Ocean Queen, King, Aspinwall April 28, with mdse., treasure, mails and 423 passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. May 5, lat. 37 12, lon. 74 26, passed brig A. B. Patterson, strg. N. N. E.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Aspinwall April 28, at 4:30 P. M., with treasure, mdse. and 400 passengers to North American Steamship Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Mercedita, Smith, Havana 6 ds., with sugar to Smith & Dunning.

Bark Sophie, (N. G.,) Schuchard, Liverpool Jan. 23, and Cardiff Feb. 28, with coal to H. W. O. Edye.

Bark Frank, Lewis, Leghorn 43 ds., with marble and rags to Simpson & Clapp. Passed Gibraltar April 1. April 9, Henry Rickerson, seaman, native of Denmark, fell from the maintopgallant-yard overboard, and was drowned.

Bark Sirian Star, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Corning, Cardiff 45 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Harvest Queen, Schultz, of and from Bermuda 5 ds., with produce and 3 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Tracy, Messina 46 ds., and 32 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had light winds and fog on the coast.

Brig Union T, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tufts, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Sld. in co. with brig G. W. Chase, for Philadelphia, and brig Sabine, for Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 6—11:15 A. M.—The steamship City of London, Capt. Brooks, of the Inman Line, which left New-York April 25, arrived at this port late last evening, and proceeded on her way to Liverpool soon after.

FRENCH CLOCKS

AND BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES, FANS, GILT JEWELRY, PARIS FANCY GOODS. ONE OF THE LARGEST ASSORTMENTS IN THE CITY.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
No. 23 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

RUPTURED
PERSONS NOTIFIED.
DR. J. A. SHERMAN,

Artistic Surgeon, respectfully notifies his patients and the large number of afflicted persons who have called at his office during his absence, anxious to receive the aid of his experience, that he has returned from his professional visit to Havana, and will be prepared to receive them at his office, No. 697 Broadway.

Dr. Sherman's inventions are the only established, secure and comfortable radical curatives for Hernia or Rupture, in its varied forms and stages, in persons of every age, without regard to the duration of the disease.

Dr. Sherman is the founder of the "Marado Grande," Havana, Cuba, established several years since for the treatment, by his method, of this most terrible of all human afflictions, where, from the good result of his personal attention, the afflicted, rather than trust themselves to the care of his pupils, await his periodical visits.

Descriptive circulars, with photographic likenesses of cases cured and other particulars, mailed on receipt of two postage stamps.

ENGLISH
CARPETS.
FROM AUCTION.

Velvet and Brussels, also 3-ply and Ingrain carpets, rugs, mats and mattings, at a wonderful reduction in prices.

N. B.—2,000 pieces fancy, white and checked mattings, 25 to 50 cents per yard, by the piece.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

WIRE RAILINGS
FOR OFFICES, &C.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE UPRIGHT PATENT TRUNK
NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST.
Next door to the Astor House.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 315, May 6, 1868.
16, 49, 56, 31, 53, 37, 73, 58, 29, 7, 75.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 316, May 6, 1868.
76, 13, 52, 27, 38, 34, 14, 50, 63, 58, 33, 35, 48, 55.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 367, May 6, 1868.
65, 50, 56, 17, 31, 38, 4, 33, 73, 71, 64.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 368, May 6, 1868.
32, 41, 40, 36, 23, 45, 7, 53, 70, 22, 5, 27, 69, 63.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 73 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway.

SPRING
CLOTHING.
FREEMAN & BURR.

OUR STOCK FOR THE PRESENT SEASON is of unparalleled extent and variety, embracing EVERY NOVELTY of MATERIAL and STYLE for both MEN'S and BOYS' wear, together with the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FABRICS for orders to measure.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK.
From $6 to $15 the Coat.
SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK.
Waterproof, English and American.
SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK.
Fine Silk Mixtures and Tricots.
SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK.
Cassimere, Melton and Scotch Tweeds.
SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK.
Inverness and Glengary Capes.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS.
$10 to $35 the Suit.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS.
With Newmarket and Paletot Coats.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS.
With Frock and Sack Coats.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS.
Silk Mixed and other Cassimeres.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS.
Fine Melton and Tricots.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS.
English and Scotch Tweeds.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS.
Made to Measure, at short notice.
SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS.
Perfect Fitting Guaranteed.
SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS.
From $20 to $50 the Suit.
SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS.
Every garment warranted.
SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS.
Ready-made and Made to Order.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS.
Every Novelty of Style and Material.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS.
From 3 to 16 years.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS.
From $6 to $15 the Suit.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS.
For Home and School Wear.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS.
Bismarcks and Garibaldis.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS.
Fancy Embroided and Braided.
SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS.
Made to Measure, at short notice.
SPRING CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings.
SPRING CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
Perfect fitting guaranteed.
FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Shirts Ready made and Made to Measure.
SEND FOR PRICE-LIST AND NEW rules for self-measurement.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau-st.
Southeast corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

THE FINEST
DIAMONDS,
FROM OLD AND NEW MINES,
IN ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS.
AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., Up Stairs.

DEVLIN & CO.
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
ALL NEW GOODS.
SPRING STOCK.
Larger than ever before. Manufactured from materials purchased during the recent depression in values. They are
BETTER IN STYLE
AND LOWER IN PRICE
than
OLD GOODS MARKED DOWN.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE,
FINE CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
REFRIGERATORS,
MEAT SAFES,
COOKING UTENSILS,
and every useful article required in furnishing a first-class house.
JONES & HUBBELL,
No. 920 BROADWAY,
Corner of 21st-st.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.........LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR.........NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.........PARIS.
AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
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FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

HYDRAULIC
COW-MILKER.
It pleases the cow, for it sucks like a calf,
Does four teats at once in two minutes and a half;
The milk is all saved, no kicking it over,
No hard aching hands or discomfort whatever.
This wonderful invention, for simplicity, durability, rapidity and perfection of work, is fast gaining a national reputation. A rare opportunity to make money either by traveling or locating in City or country. Call and examine HYDRAULIC COW-MILKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

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CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

KALDENBERG & SON,
Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and No. 717 Broadway. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.